

County Borough



of Huddersfield

ANNUAL REPORT
UPON THE
HEALTH
OF
HUDDERSFIELD
FOR THE YEAR 1967

W. TURNER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., LL.B.

Resigned 14th April, 1967

J. S. W. BRIERLEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Took up duty 1st June, 1967

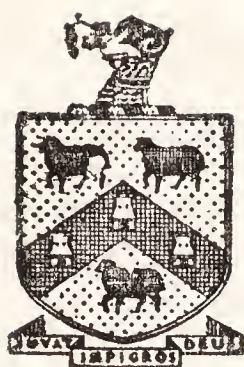
Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer



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Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD

COMMITTEES — 31st December, 1967

HEALTH COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman Jack Sykes)

Chairman: Alderman J. H. Garnett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Deputy Chairman: Councillor Mrs. A. L. Gardiner, J.P.

Alderman M. C. Gee	Councillor N. Paxman
„ D. Graham	„ H. Pearson
„ H. Rattigan	„ V. Sisson
Councillor H. Ainley	„ M. I. Smith
„ L. Brook	„ E. Ward
„ S. Cliffe	„ H. Wilkinson
„ E. M. Graham	„ J. M. Woodhouse
„ J. Mernagh	

Co-opted Member:

H. W. Davis, M.B., CH.B., The Grange, Bryan Road, Edgerton

HEALTH (HOME SAFETY) SUB-COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman Jack Sykes)

Chairman: Alderman J. H. Garnett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Deputy Chairman: Councillor Mrs. A. L. Gardiner, J.P.

Councillor H. Ainley	Councillor N. Paxman
„ E. M. Graham	„ V. Sisson
„ H. H. Haigh (————)	„ E. Ward

Representative from Huddersfield and District Associated Trades and Industrial Council.

Mrs. D. H. Hirst

(Representing Standing Conference of Women's Organisations of Huddersfield)

HEALTH (MENTAL HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman Jack Sykes)

Chairman: Alderman J. H. Garnett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Deputy Chairman: Councillor Mrs. A. L. Gardiner, J.P.

Alderman M. C. Gee	Councillor N. Paxman
„ D. Graham	„ H. Pearson
Councillor H. Ainley	„ V. Sisson
„ E. M. Graham	„ H. Wilkinson
„ J. Mernagh	„ J. M. Woodhouse

A. L. G. Smith, M.B., CH.B., D.P.M.

(Medical Superintendent of the Storthes Hall Hospital)

Mr. J. M. Beaumont

(Representing the Executive Council for the Borough of Huddersfield)

HOUSING COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman Jack Sykes)

Chairman: Alderman T. P. Cliffe, T.D., LL.B.

Deputy Chairman: Councillor J. R. Woodhouse

Alderman R. Hartley	Councillor M. H. Goodier
„ H. Rattigan	„ E. M. Graham
„ C. Stephenson	„ A. A. Heap
„ W. E. Whittaker	„ J. G. Holt
Councillor L. Brook	„ N. Paxman
„ J. J. Browne	„ E. Riordan
„ C. G. Campion	

Alderman Mrs. M. C. Gee, Died 20th November, 1967

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND HAULAGE COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman Jack Sykes)

Chairman: Councillor J. Mernagh

Deputy Chairman: Alderman P. Wadsworth, B.Sc., B.B.C.M.

Alderman W. E. Whittaker

Councillor G. I. Beaumont

„ S. Beaumont

„ T. Bray

„ F. Cooper

„ B. Dwyer

Councillor A. A. Heap

„ L. I. Jardine

„ H. G. Lynes

„ E. Riordan

„ N. B. Whittell

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:

J. S. W. BRIERLEY, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (Commenced 1.6.67)

W. TURNER, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., LL.B. (Resigned 14.4.67)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and
Deputy Principal School Medical Officer

G. W. BROWN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S., D.P.H.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health:

L. Fletcher, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (Commenced 5.6.67)

Marjorie Haynes, B.Sc., M.D. (Resigned 4.6.67)

Assistant Medical Officers of Health:

(Combined duties in Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health)

P. Wintersgill, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

K. M. Wood, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., D.C.H., D.R.C.O.G. (Resigned 12.9.67)

L. Fletcher, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (Resigned 4.6.67)

CONSULTANTS

(By arrangement with Leeds Regional Hospital Board)

Ophthalmic Consultant:

W. M. C. Gilmour, M.B., CH.B., D.O.M.S.

Orthopaedic Surgeon:

J. H. Annan, M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.S.

Consultant Chest Physician:

M. J. Livera, M.D.

Psychiatrist:

I. Turgel, M.D.

HEALTH VISITORS

Superintendent Health Visitor/School Nurse:

Miss Muriel E. Porritt, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Health Visitors/School Nurses:

Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
 Mrs. Mary Ashley, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.C.N., H.V. (Commenced 1.10.67)
 Mrs. Nora Davies, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
 Miss Dorianne Easter, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
 Miss Elspeth F. Garthwaite, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Commenced 12.6.67)
 Mrs. Cynthia Geddes, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
 Mrs. Joan Graham, S.R.N., H.V.
 Mrs. Margaret Harris, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
 Miss Marion Hood, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
 Mrs. Dorothy Jones, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
 Mrs. Joanne R. Mapp, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
 Miss Joan Miller, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
 Miss Diane M. Nalson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
 Miss Lily Nattrass, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
 Mrs. Gwyneth Pritchard, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Commenced 1.10.67)
 Miss Phyllis Roebuck, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
 Mrs. Elsie M. Sutcliffe, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
 Mrs. Constance Sutton, S.R.N. (Acting)
 Miss Edith O'Sullivan, S.R.N., H.V. (Retired 22.9.67)

Tuberculosis Visitor: Mrs. Gladys M. Willshaw, S.R.N.

Trainee Health Visitor: 1

Part-time Health Visitor: 1

Temporary Clinic Nurses:	Full-time	2
	Part-time	5

DENTAL SERVICE (Jointly with School Dental Service)

Chief Dental Officer:

Thomas B. Dowell, B.D.S., L.D.S., R.C.S.

Senior Dental Officer:

David Gifford, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Part-time Dental Officers:	2	Part-time Anaesthetist:	1
Dental Auxiliary:	1	Clerk/Dental Attendants:	5
Dental Technician:	1	Receptionist:	1

DAY NURSERIES

Matrons—Leeds Road:	Mrs. Ivy M. Budd, S.R.N.
Milnsbridge:	Mrs. Margaret Dawson, R.F.N.
Southgate:	Mrs. Alice Gaiger, R.F.N.

Other Staff:	Deputy Matrons	3
	Nursery Nurses	13
	Student Nurses	31
	Wardens	3
	Domestic Staff	13

DISTRICT MIDWIFERY

Superintendent:

Miss Jean M. Ridyard, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Commenced 3.1.67)

Miss Alicia Carroll, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned 2.1.67)

Assistant Superintendent:

Miss Joan Tong, R.S.C.N., S.C.M. (Commenced 1.3.67)

Mrs. Irene Crosland, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part-time) (Resigned 28.2.67)

District Midwives:

Miss Mary Henderson, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. Olive Kilner, S.R.N. S.C.M.
 Mrs. Violet Poppleton, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. Violet T. Gothard, S.C.M. (Commenced 5.4.67)
 Miss Mary Coote, R.S.C.N., S.C.M. (Commenced 10.4.67)
 Miss Joan Tong, R.S.C.N., S.C.M. (Resigned 28.2.67)

HOME NURSING

Superintendent:

Miss Gladys Sutcliffe, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

Assistant Superintendent:

Mrs. Joyce Redhead, S.R.N., Q.N. (Commenced 1.5.67)

District Nurses:

Full-time: 9

Part-time: 14

HOME VISITOR

Mr. D. Cartwright

LABORATORY

Bacteriologist:

K. M. Wood, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., D.C.H., D.R.C.O.G. (Resigned 12.9.67)

PUBLIC ANALYST

H. T. Lea & Mallinder, Analytical & Consulting Chemists

Analyst:

Mr. R. Mallinder, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Deputy Analyst:

Mr. J. C. Harral, F.R.I.C.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Chief Public Health Inspector:

Mr. F. Ellam ab

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

Mr. P. Midgley ab

Senior Assistant Public Health Inspectors:

Mr. G. B. Owens — Housing a

Mr. J. S. Iredale — Meat a

Mr. B. D. Cowgill — Smoke ab

Mr. G. E. Arnott — Meat a

(Resigned 12.11.67)

Assistant Public Health Inspectors:

Mr. J. L. Moxon abc

Mr. P. Walker

Mr. D. Firth a

Mr. B. Cywinski a

Mr. K. S. Wilson a

Mr. T. Ashworth a

Mr. S. R. Carr

Mr. I. Tomlinson a

Mr. A. Brook

Mr. R. E. Myers

Mr. G. J. Simpson a

Technical Assistants: 3

Pupil Public Health Inspectors: 4

a Certificate of Meat and Other Foods

b Smoke Inspectors' Diploma

c Sanitary Science Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute

MENTAL HEALTH

Senior Mental Welfare Officer:

Mr. F. Wood

Mental Welfare Officers:

Mrs. Janet E. Booth

Mr. K. Dawes

Mr. K. McDonald

Mrs. Doreen O'Reilly

Mr. J. A. Whittaker (Commenced 8.5.67)

Junior Training Centre:

Supervisor: Mr. R. T. Ruston

Assistant Supervisors 2

Day Centre:

Nurse-in-charge: Miss Gertrude M. Butterworth (Commenced 1.9.67)

Mrs. Mary L. Beardsley (Resigned 31.8.67)

Assistant Supervisors: 2

Temporary Supervisors: 2

Adult Training Centre:

Manager: —

Instructors: 2

CHIROPODY

Senior Chiropodist: R. M. Naylor, M.Ch.S.

Chiropodist: Mrs. Doreen Armitage, M.Ch.S. (Commenced 3.7.67)

HOME HELP

Organiser: Miss Phoebe England, S.R.N.

Assistant Organiser: Mrs. Margaret Barraclough, S.E.N.

Home Helps: Full-time 9

Part-time 156

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Ambulance Officer: G. Lunn, F.I.A.O.

Deputy Ambulance Officer: L. Whiteley, A.I.A.O.

Control Room Officer: Mr. G. Triggs

Shift Leaders: 4

Drivers: 35

Maintenance Staff: 3

Clerk/Telephonists: 3

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL

Senior Administrative Officer: S. Horn, A.C.I.S., A.C.C.S., A.R.S.H.

Administrative Officer: Miss Alice Berry

Administrative Officer: J. L. Ellis, A.I.P.M.

Clerks: 21

Shorthand Typists: 5

SUMMARY

	Full Time	Part Time
Medical Staff.....	4	9
Dental Staff		
combined with School Dental Service	10	3
Nursing Staff including Nurseries	86	20
District Midwifery Staff	7	—
Chiropody Staff	2	—
Inspectorate Staff	23	—
Mental Health Staff.....	16	6
Administrative and Clerical Staff	29	—
Ambulance Staff	48	—
Rodent Operatives	2	—
Public Conveniences	8	1
Home Helps	11	156
Domestics	4	22
Others	2	2
TOTAL	252	219

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
HUDDERSFIELD.

Telephone No. Huddersfield 22133.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for 1967.

Dr. W. Turner left your service on the 14th April, 1967, to take up his appointment as Medical Officer of Health for the City of Bradford.

Dr. M. Haynes, Assistant Senior Medical Officer of Health, retired from the Department after giving almost 38 years of sterling service. Her ties with the Department were happily not completely severed, as she has agreed to carry out sessional work. Dr. L. Fletcher was appointed to replace Dr. Haynes.

Dr. K. M. Wood, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, left your service on the 12th September to take up the appointment of Deputy Medical Officer of Health in Halifax.

Once again, it has to be reported that the Birth Rate shows a decline. The number of births was 2,379. The Infant Mortality Rate was 34, as compared with 25 for last year. An increase in deaths among premature births accounted for more than two-thirds of this rise, and it is interesting to note that the Infant Mortality Rate among the immigrant population was not appreciably higher than that of the general population.

During the year a small expansion in our Child Welfare Service was possible by the opening of a Clinic at Netherton. Unfortunately, difficulty was experienced in obtaining an extension of the lease for the premises, and this Clinic had to close on the 25th September. Strenuous efforts were made by the Department, and I am pleased to report that an agreement was reached for the Clinic to open shortly after the end of this year of report. Shortage of Health visiting staff still remains a major problem – our establishment of 24 had 6 vacancies at the end of the year.

One Cervical Cytology Clinic was provided weekly. The response, initially, was extremely gratifying, but there are signs at the end of the year that this is not likely to be maintained.

The District Midwifery Service, once again, had a decrease in the number of cases. It becomes increasingly more difficult, as the delivery rate decreases, to provide both an economic and an efficient Service. Although the number of deliveries has decreased, early

discharge from hospital has more than doubled. It is hoped that legislation in the near future will allow a midwife to work in closer association with the hospitals, and thereby retain her deliveries, even though they are delivered in hospital.

The Home Nursing Service is being called upon more and more to provide bed bathing, and the time is fast approaching when bath attendants, and more State Enrolled Nurses, will have to be appointed to relieve the highly-trained District Nurse of some of the simpler work which she at present carries out.

Discussions continued with six general practitioners concerned in the proposed Health Centre at Fartown, where it is hoped to carry out our services in close co-ordination with those of the Executive Council.

I would draw the Committee's attention to the fact that one case of typhoid, and two cases of paratyphoid, occurred in your area.

Notifications of tuberculosis are the highest recorded since 1950. Once again, more than half of the total notifications were to be found in the immigrant population. Primary tuberculosis, hitherto not notified, is now being notified, and, therefore, the figures cannot be taken on their face value. It would, however, be foolhardy to suggest that there has been no increase. The B.C.G. Campaign in schools is now in the process of being extended to all children over eleven years of age.

The problems of tuberculosis, and enteric disease, which we are experiencing at the present time underline the importance of thorough investigation of each case, and the necessary contact tracing and surveillance, in order to avoid the spread of these diseases.

During the year it has been possible to obtain the services of a second full-time Chiropodist, bringing some relief to the Service which is ever pressed.

A steady increase in demands is recorded in connection with the Ambulance Service. This has been marked since the opening of the new Huddersfield Royal Infirmary. An increase in establishment of one driver/attendant, although helping, has not made it possible to run a Service without some inconvenience to less urgent patients.

The Mental Health Service received two serious setbacks during 1967. The new Adult Training Centre, which was so badly needed, proceeded no further than the earth work stage before the contractors found themselves in difficulty. It was not until the summer that new tenders were accepted by the Committee, and work could start again. As a temporary measure, two large rooms at Fieldhead Hostel were opened as an Adult Training Centre, and the adult trainees were transferred from Scarleigh.

The Scarleigh Junior Training Centre was badly damaged by fire two days after the adults were transferred. Fortunately, the Education Committee were able to offer temporary alternative accommodation at Outlane Old School. I would like to place on record my appreciation of the help given by the Education Department, and the staff of the Health Department, in connection with the transfer to the new Centre, which resulted in only two days loss of attendance for the children.

Dr. G. W. Brown (Deputy Medical Officer of Health) and Mr. P. Midgley (Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector) carried out an investigation on the dangers of coin-operated dry cleaning machines. Their original work spotlighted nationally the dangers associated with this practice.

It is the policy of the Council to implement the fluoridation of water supplies in their area as soon as is practicable. During the year it has not, however, been possible to make a start on this programme.

The Slum Clearance Programme has been carried on steadily, 364 houses being represented in Clearance Areas, in addition to 6 on which Closing Orders were made, 49 on which Demolition Orders were made, and 48 on which Certificates of Unfitness were issued in respect of Local Authority owned property. Housing still remains a major problem in Huddersfield. More than 300 underdwellings yet remain to be dealt with, and the frequency with which shared outside toilet accommodation occurs remains a matter for concern.

I would like to thank the Chief Officers for their help and co-operation.

I also wish to place on record my appreciation of the help and guidance I have received from the Committees which are responsible for the running of the Services, and, in particular, from their Chairmen, who have done much to make my first year as Medical Officer of Health an easier task than I anticipated.

Yours faithfully,

J. S. W. BRIERLEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1968

VITAL STATISTICS

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1967

Situation of the Borough:	Latitude varies from 53°36'28"N. to 53°41'40"N Longitude varies from 1°43'26"W. to 1°53'36"W
Elevation:	Varies from 150 feet to 1,246 feet above sea level.
Area of the Borough:	14,147 acres.
Population:	1961 Census—130,302. Estimated by the Registrar-General at the middle of 1967—132,120.
Density of Population:	9.34 persons per acre
Number of Inhabited Houses:	1961—46,202
Number of Inhabited Houses (According to Rate Books):	1st April 1968—46,664.
Rateable Value of the County Borough 1st April 1968	£4,471,567

Estimated product of a 1d. rate: (1968/1969).
£17,920.

Live Births

Number	2,379
Rate per 1000 population	18.00

Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births	11.89
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Stillbirths

Number	53
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	21.79

Total Live and Still Births.. .. .	2,432
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Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	81
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Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	34
--	----

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	32
--	----

Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	49
--	----

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	22.29
--	-------

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	16.82
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Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	37.00
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Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths	2
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Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	0.82
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Death rate—all causes	13.00
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VITAL STATISTICS OF HUDDERSFIELD DURING THE YEARS 1920 - 1967

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each year	NETT BIRTHS		NETT DEATHS			
		Number	Rate	At all ages		Under one year of age	
				Number	Rate		
1920	112,301	2102	18.02	1497	13.37	169	80
1925	112,000	1631	14.61	1494	13.38	112	69
1930	113,100	1531	13.53	1527	13.29	85	56
1935	115,000	1397	12.19	1597	13.93	63	45
1940	123,000	1541	12.57	1924	15.70	115	74
1945	115,560	1835	15.93	1769	15.36	97	53
1946	121,560	2271	18.74	1777	14.67	113	50
1947	123,960	2555	20.68	1812	14.67	137	54
1948	127,400	2189	16.92	1712	13.23	72	33
1949	128,300	1965	15.37	1888	14.77	67	34
1950	129,600	1942	15.04	1772	13.72	51	26
1951	128,000	1928	15.11	1925	15.09	46	24
1952	127,400	1861	14.66	1690	13.31	45	24
1953	127,200	1759	13.85	1592	12.54	50	29
1954	127,600	1783	14.04	1597	12.58	46	26
1955	127,600	1827	14.30	1808	14.24	41	24
1956	127,600	1867	14.63	1786	13.99	38	20
1957	127,600	1930	15.12	1726	13.53	39	20
1958	128,100	2019	15.76	1824	14.23	37	18
1959	128,500	2121	16.51	1636	12.73	49	23
1960	129,130	2204	17.07	1710	13.24	58	26
1961	129,910	2255	17.41	1816	14.23	60	27
1962	131,050	2475	18.88	1810	13.81	58	23
1963	131,840	2471	18.81	1786	13.59	60	24
1964	132,270	2498	18.89	1751	13.24	64	26
1965	132,330	2502	18.90	1568	11.85	63	25
1966	132,260	2407	18.20	1743	13.18	61	25
1967	132,120	2379	18.00	1717	13.00	81	34

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

There were 3,337 live births notified as occurring in Huddersfield during 1967. This figure includes babies born in Huddersfield to mothers who live outside the town, and the Registrar General's figure of live births occurring to Huddersfield residents was 2,379. 184 children were born at home in Huddersfield, so that approximately 13% were domiciliary deliveries.

The Birth Rate was 18.00 as against a rate of 18.20 in 1966.

The Comparability Factor of 1.05 supplied by the Registrar General makes possible a comparison with other areas in the country. The corrected Birth Rate for Huddersfield is 19.10.

Stillbirths

The stillbirths number 53 giving a Rate of 21.79 per 1,000 total live and stillbirths. This is an increase of 12 stillbirths when compared with the previous year.

Infant Mortality

There were 81 deaths of infants under one year of age, as compared with 61 in 1966. The Infant Mortality Rate is, therefore, 34 per 1,000 live births, compared with 25 for 1966.

Neo-Natal Mortality

Deaths of infants occurring within the first four weeks of life were 52, giving a Neo-Natal Mortality Rate of 22, compared with 17 for 1966.

Peri-Natal Mortality

Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined together form a fairly reliable index of the loss of life associated with the risks of pregnancy and delivery.

In 1967 there were 91 cases, giving a Peri-Natal Mortality Rate of 37 per 1,000 total live and stillbirths, compared with 30 for 1966.

Maternal Mortality

There were 2 maternal deaths during 1967, giving a Maternal Mortality Rate of 0.82 per 1,000 total live and stillbirths.

Illegitimacy Birth Rate for the past 10 years

The following figures show the Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births:

1967	11.89	1962	10.42
1966	13.00	1961	8.16
1965	12.39	1960	7.26
1964	11.12	1959	7.02
1963	12.38	1958	5.69

Illegitimate infant deaths for the past 10 years

The following figures show the Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate births:

1967	49	1962	27
1966	45	1961	16
1965	26	1960	12
1964	36	1959	13
1963	39	1958	35

Deaths

There were 1,717 deaths occurring amongst Huddersfield residents during 1967. When corrected by the Comparability Factor this gives a Death Rate from all causes of 14.15, compared with 13.92 in 1966.

The Table on pages 18 and 19 gives details of the principal causes of death at all ages. There was an increase of 26 in the total deaths registered compared with the figures for 1966.

The diseases showing the highest number of deaths at all ages during the year were exactly as in the previous ten years – namely:

1. Coronary disease.
2. Vascular lesions of the nervous system.
3. Other heart diseases.
4. Various types of neoplasm.

Heart Disease

During 1967 there were 588 deaths from heart disease, being a decrease of 34 on the figure for the previous year.

There were 252 male and 171 female deaths from coronary disease. The figure for males was 7 more than in the previous year and 13 less for females.

Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System

There were 256 deaths - an increase of 8 on the previous year's figure.

Cancer

The number of deaths from cancer, including leukaemia, was 287, a decrease of 2 on the figures for 1966. The following Table shows the various sites of cancer given as the main cause of death during 1967:—

	Males	Females
Malignant neoplasm—STOMACH.. ..	21	16
„ „ LUNG, BRONCHUS	68	13
„ „ BREAST	—	24
„ „ UTERUS	—	7
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	61	74
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	2

Cancer of the lung shows an increase of 10 on the previous year's figures for males and an increase of 2 for females. The following figures show the number of deaths from cancer of the lung during the past 13 years:—

Year	Male	Female	Total
1967	68	13	81
1966	58	11	69
1965	59	8	67
1964	67	13	80
1963	49	19	68
1962	55	15	70
1961	47	7	54
1960	51	8	59
1959	52	10	62
1958	49	8	57
1957	52	12	64
1956	38	6	44
1955	40	13	53

Respiratory Diseases

Deaths from bronchitis were more than in 1966, the figures being 54 in men and 28 in women, compared with 55 in men and 24 in women in 1966.

Deaths from respiratory tuberculosis were 10 more – the figure for 1967 being 10 males and 2 females, compared with only 2 males in 1966.

Male and Female Deaths

The principal diseases with the higher mortality in males were:

	Male	Female
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	10	2
Meningococcal infection	1	—
Measles	1	—
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	21	16
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	68	13
Coronary disease, angina	252	171
Bronchitis	54	28
Other diseases of respiratory system	12	4
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	12	7
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	11	5
Nephritis and Nephrosis	8	7
Motor vehicle accidents	18	3
All other accidents	15	14
Suicides	13	7
Homicide and operations of war	3	1

The diseases with the higher mortality in females were:

	Female	Male
Syphilitic Disease	3	1
Other Infective and Parasitic diseases	2	1
Diabetes	8	2
Vascular Lesions of the nervous system	167	89
Other Heart disease	94	51
Other circulatory disease	48	40
Pneumonia	38	31
Congenital malformations	11	9
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	92	58

CAUSES OF DEATH UNDER 1 YEAR

	1967	1966	1965
Prematurity	32	18	24

In 1967 there were 2 sets of triplets that died due to prematurity. There were 14 more deaths from prematurity than in 1966. In some respects this higher figure is due to the Intensive Care Unit in the New Infirmary.

(The number of Births and Deaths (under 1 year old) among immigrant children) was as follows:—

Births			
	1967	1966	1965
West Indian	214	277	266
Asiatics	243	178	155
TOTAL West Indian and Asiatics	457	455	421

Deaths			
	1967	1966	1965
West Indian	5	7	15
Asiatics	12	5	5
TOTAL West Indian and Asiatics	17	12	20

Mixed Parentage Births			
	1967	1966	1965
Half West Indian	68	67	56
Half Asiatic	14	20	8
TOTAL Half West Indian and Half Asiatic	82	87	64

Comment

Half West Indian – slightly downward trend.

Half Asiatics – definite decrease in 1967.

In 1967 there were 68 births to English mothers and West Indian fathers, of this number 2 children under one year died.

There has been a decrease in the number of children born to English mothers and Asiatic fathers – 14 children were born in 1967, compared with 20 in 1966 and one child under one year died.

CREMATIONS

During the year, the Medical Officer of Health acted as Medical Referee for 1,809 cremations carried out at the Huddersfield Crematorium, of which 607 males and 508 females were formerly residents of the Borough, and 396 males and 298 females were from other areas. 66% of persons who died in Huddersfield were cremated.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH (Registrar-General's Figures)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS								
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
1 TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY	M	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	3
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
3 SYPHILITIC DISEASE	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
6 MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS	M	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 MEASLES	M	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 OTHER INFECTIVE & PARASITIC DISEASES	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
10 MALIGNANT NEOPLASM, STOMACH	M	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	7	5
	F	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	6
11 MALIGNANT NEOPLASM, LUNG, BRONCHUS ..	M	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	31	22	4
	F	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	2	3
12 MALIGNANT NEOPLASM, BREAST	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	6	3	8
13 MALIGNANT NEOPLASM, UTERUS	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3
14 OTHER MALIGNANT & LYMPHATIC NEOPLASMS	M	61	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	15	26	15
	F	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	18	17	24
15 LEUKAEMIA, ALEUKAEMIA	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
16 DIABETES	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
17 VASCULAR LESIONS OF NERVOUS SYSTEM ..	M	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	15	35	37
	F	167	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	19	28	115
18 CORONARY DISEASE, ANGINA	M	252	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	28	74	89	50
	F	171	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	22	59	85
19 HYPERTENSION WITH HEART DISEASE ..	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	3
	F	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5
20 OTHER HEART DISEASE	M	51	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	17	26
	F	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	11	14	66
21 OTHER CIRCULATORY DISEASE	M	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	14	17
	F	48	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	8	32
23 PNEUMONIA	M	31	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	8	14
	F	38	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	23
24 BRONCHITIS	M	54	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	23	16
	F	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	15

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS							
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
25 OTHER DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	M	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	3
26 ULCER OF STOMACH AND DUODENUM	F	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
27 GASTRITIS, ENTERITIS AND DIARRHOEA	M	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	3	4
28 NEPHRITIS AND NEPHROSIS	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2
29 HYPERTROPHIA OF PROSTATE	M	11	3	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
30 PREGNANCY, CHILD BIRTH, ABORTION	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2
31 CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS	M	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	1
32 OTHER DEFINED & ILL-DEFINED DISEASES	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
33 MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
34 ALL OTHER ACCIDENTS	F	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	4
35 SUICIDE	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
36 HOMICIDE AND OPERATIONS OF WAR	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	857	30	17	6	7	11	4	23	67	188	224
	F	860	22	12	6	2	1	5	21	37	113	445

DEATHS BY MISADVENTURE

Cause	Sex	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	Total
Asphyxia by inhalation of food	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	1	—	1
Fall	M	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F	—	—	—	—	5	5
Drowning	M	—	1	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	M	—	1	—	—	1	2
	F	—	—	—	1	5	6
TOTAL		—	1	—	1	6	8

DEATHS DUE TO ACCIDENTS — THE ROAD

Cause	Sex	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	Total
Collided with stationary object or other vehicle	M	—	—	6	—	—	6
	F	—	2	1	—	—	3
Knocked down by a motor vehicle	M	2	—	—	2	1	5
	F	—	—	—	1	1	2
Passenger thrown when van braked violently	M	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor-cycle collapsed	M	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	M	2	—	7	3	1	13
	F	—	2	1	1	1	5
TOTAL		2	2	8	4	2	18

DEATHS BY SUICIDE

Cause	Sex	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	Total
Drowning	M	—	—	—	3	—	3
	F	—	—	1	—	—	1
Inhaling of Carbon Monoxide	M	—	—	1	—	1	2
	F	—	—	2	1	2	5
Overdose of Barbiturates	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	3	1	4
Hanging	M	—	—	—	2	—	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cut Throat	M	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jumping from a height	M	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	M	—	—	1	7	1	9
	F	—	—	3	4	3	10
TOTAL		—	—	4	11	4	19

DEATHS DUE TO ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

Cause	Sex	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	Total
Fall	M	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F	—	—	—	—	3	3
Carbon Monoxide Poisoning	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	2	2
Total	M	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F	—	—	—	—	5	5
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	6	6

DEATHS DUE TO MURDER

Cause	Sex	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	Total
Patricide and Matricide	M	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F	—	—	—	1	—	1
Child Homicide	M	2	—	—	—	—	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	M	2	—	—	1	—	3
	F	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL		2	—	—	2	—	4

LIST OF CLINICS

MATERNAL WELFARE

Held at the Civic Centre, High Street, Huddersfield

Ante-Natal Clinic and Mothercraft Classes:	Monday afternoon 2 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Thursday afternoon 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
Relaxation Classes:	Tuesday afternoon 2.30 p.m.

CHILD WELFARE

Held at the Central Clinic, Health Department, Huddersfield

Child Welfare Clinic: (Including Immunisation and Vaccination Clinics)	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
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Also held at

- (i) Greenhead Clinic, 22 Greenhead Road, Huddersfield.
Every Tuesday morning, 10 a.m. to 12 noon
- (ii) The former Brackenhall Day Nursery, Sheepridge, Huddersfield
Every Tuesday afternoon, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Every Thursday morning, 10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
- (iii) Southfield, Daw Royds, Almondbury, Huddersfield.
Every Wednesday afternoon, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
- (iv) The Grove Place Chapel Sunday School, Long Lane, Dalton.
Huddersfield.
Every Tuesday afternoon, 2 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
Every Thursday afternoon, 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
- (v) The Bradley Parish Room, Bradley Road, Bradley, Huddersfield.
Every Monday afternoon, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
- (vi) The Crosland Moor Parish Hall, DeTrafford Street, Crosland Moor,
Huddersfield.
Every Thursday afternoon, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
- (vii) The Netherton Methodist Sunday School, Chapel Street, Netherton,
Huddersfield.
Every alternate Monday afternoon, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
(Opened 5th June, 1967)

ANTI-SMOKING CLINIC

Held at the Greenhead Clinic, 22 Greenhead Road, Huddersfield.

Tuesday evenings (By appointment)

EYE CLINIC

Monday, Thursday and Friday 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

SPECIAL CLINICS AT WHICH MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE CASES ATTEND

Held at the Central Clinic, Health Department, Huddersfield

Dental Clinic:	Monday to Friday:
	Morning: 9.0 a.m. to 12 noon
	Afternoon: 2.0 p.m. to 5.0 p.m.
Orthopaedic Clinic:	Wednesday: 9.45 a.m. to 12 noon

PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC

Held at the Physiotherapy Department,
Health Department, Civic Centre, Huddersfield

Monday	..	9 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. and 1.45 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Tuesday	..	9 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Wednesday		9 a.m. to 12 noon and 4.15 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Thursday	..	9 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. and 1.45 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Friday	..	1.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC

Held at the Health Department, Civic Centre, Huddersfield

Monday and Thursday 9 a.m. to 9.45 a.m.
Other times by arrangement.

THE FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

Every Monday evening 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Every Wednesday morning 10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
Every Wednesday afternoon 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
Every Thursday morning 10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY CLINIC

Every Tuesday morning 9.20 a.m. to 11.10 a.m.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

SECTION 22.

CARE OF
MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

CHILD WELFARE

Clinics

During the year in view of the demand in the Netherton region a Health Visitor clinic was started at Netherton. After three months this had to be closed due to circumstances beyond our control. With the exception of the Central and Bradley Clinics, the number of attendances had slightly declined, but the total attendances at all the clinics showed a decrease of 164.

The attendances at individual clinics of children 0-5 years were as follows:—

				1967	1966
Central	..	..	..	6,663	(6,386)
Greenhead	..	..	..	1,033	(1,112)
Almondbury	..	..	..	1,722	(1,790)
Bradley	..	..	..	1,430	(1,425)
Dalton:					
Tuesday	..	..	..	979)	
Thursday	..	..	..	2,538)	
Total	..	..	..	3,517	(3,714)
Brackenhall					
Tuesday	..	..	..	2,220)	
Thursday	..	..	..	310)	
Total	..	..	..	2,530	(2,725)
Crosland Moor	..	..	..	2,393	(2,604)
Netherton	..	..	..	304	—
Total attendances		..	..	19,592	(19,756)

Three Year Old Examinations

The total number of examinations made was 1,480, 605 children were found to be suffering from defects, 219 children were referred for treatment, and 385 were kept under observation.

Infant Mortality

The total number of children who died under the age of one year was 81: 38 babies died during the first week of life from a total of 52 who died during the first month.

Deaths during the First Month

The main cause of death was prematurity: 32 babies died from this cause, and 8 of these cases had associated gross congenital abnormalities. Three other children died from congenital defects. Five babies died as a result of difficult deliveries, and in six cases the mothers suffered from abnormalities of pregnancy. Eleven babies died from infections, and one from rhesus incompatibility.

In this group of 52 infant deaths during the first month, 24 were pregnant for the first time. In nine cases the mothers were pregnant for more than the fifth time. In eight cases the living conditions were poor. All the deaths occurred in families belonging to Social Groups 3, 4 and 5, except two.

Twenty-one children died between the age of one month and one year. Three babies died from congenital defects and 15 died from infections. The majority of these were respiratory infections.

Immigrant Children

The number of births and deaths was as follows:—

					Births		Deaths	
					1967	1966	1967	1966
West Indians	..	..	..	..	214	277	5	7
Asiatics	..	..	..	..	243	178	12	5
Total: West Indian and Asiatics					457	455	17	12

The West Indian births and deaths have decreased from the previous year. The Asiatic births have increased and have overtaken the West Indian births. The Asiatic deaths have more than doubled.

There were 68 births to English mothers and West Indian fathers. This is one more than 1966 (67 births).

There has been a decrease in the number of children born to English mothers and Asiatic fathers from 20 in 1966 to 14 in 1967.

Congenital Abnormalities

The notification of children, alive and stillborn, born with congenital defects, has been made by the hospitals and midwives. A total of 26 cases were notified to the Ministry of Health in 1967.

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS

The Huddersfield Corporation now make a grant to the following organisations for the care of unmarried mothers whose home addresses are in the Huddersfield area.

- (i) The Huddersfield Mission Home, Bryanwood, Bryan Road, Edgerton, Huddersfield.
- (ii) St. Katherine's Hostel, King's Mill Lane, Huddersfield.
- (iii) The Leeds Diocesan Rescue, Protection and Child Welfare Society.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

Number of children who attended during the year				Number of sessions held by				Total number of sessions in columns (5) - (8)	Number of children referred elsewhere	Number of children on "at risk" register at end of year
Born in 1967	Born in 1966	Born in 1962-1965	Total	Medical officers	Health visitors	G.Ps. employed on a sessional basis	Hospital medical staff			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1341	1676	2493	5510	554	152	—	—	706	437	987

Premises

	Purpose built (1)	Adapted (2)	Occupied on a sessional basis (3)	Total (4)
Number of premises in use at end of year	—	4	4	8

HEARING CLINIC

	Children at Risk.		Routine	
	First Visit	Re-visit	First Visit	Re-visit
Under 1 year	88	1	133	3
1 to 2 years	23	17	230	3
Over 5 years	—	1	20	2
Referred for further investigation	.....	.....	.....	33

EXAMINATION OF THREE YEAR OLD CHILDREN

No. of Children Examined 1480

Requiring to be
kept under
observation, but
not requiring
treatmentRequiring
treatment

MALNUTRITION	1	—
UNCLEANLINESS	—	2
SKIN CONDITIONS—		
Warts	3	1
Eczema	9	29
Scabies	1	—
OTHER SKIN (Non T.B.)	10	17
EYE—		
Blepharitis	2	1
Conjunctivitis	3	—
Squint	19	16
Defective Vision	—	1
Other conditions	4	3
EAR—		
Defective hearing	16	3
Otitis Media	7	7
Other conditions	2	2
NOSE AND THROAT—		
Enlarged Tonsils	5	22
Adenoids	—	1
Tonsils and Adenoids	2	—
Other Conditions	4	9
ENLARGED CERVICAL GLANDS (Non T.B.)—	3	43
DEFECTIVE SPEECH	18	19
DEFECTIVE TEETH	52	6
HEART DISEASE—		
Organic	—	1
Functional	—	32
ANAEMIA	1	1
HERNIA	2	23
BRONCHITIS	5	6
LUNGS		
Other Non T.B.	4	7
NERVOUS SYSTEM—		
Epilepsy	—	4
Other	1	5
ORTHOPAEDIC DEFORMITIES—		
Pes Planus	—	10
Other	34	46
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES	11	68
TOTAL	219	385

DAY NURSERIES

The number of Day Nurseries in the Borough for which the Corporation is responsible is 3, with accommodation for 137 children. These Nurseries are an essential for those mothers who have to go out to work because of family circumstances. In addition, many other mothers find them useful when circumstances make it necessary that a child should be cared for during the day outside its own home. The Corporation Nurseries aim to provide a background and, as far as is compatible with the child's age, try to educate the child in good habits as well as seeing that they enjoy playing in the company of other children. It has been remarked on several occasions that children who have been in the Nurseries make good pupils when they first go to school.

The attendance during the year has maintained the high level which was reported in the last Report, and it would seem that the Nurseries are working to full capacity.

The type of child being admitted to the Nurseries has been, in the main, where there was necessity on social grounds—e.g. mother in hospital, or needing to work because of being divorced, unmarried, etc. This year, as last, we still have a waiting list of persons wishing to place their child into a Nursery, and admissions have been restricted to cases where social priority exists.

One of the highlights of the year has been the introduction of family grouping in one of the Nurseries; an experiment which should decrease the difficulties of admission and, at the same time, benefit the children attending because of the similarity of home life.

The Nurseries have been the training ground for Girl Guides to take the Child Care Badges, and for persons visiting prior to opening Play Centres, whilst two of the Matrons continue to give academic training to the Nursery Nurses for the N.N.E.B. Certificate. There has been an increasing interest shown by University students, College students, and others, in the Nurseries, and many persons have been afforded the facilities of looking round one or two of the Nurseries to further their University, or College, studies. The Nursery Matrons take part in Careers Conventions for local schools.

The Nurseries maintained a high level of passes in the Nursery Nurses Examination, and all are now qualified.

The Nursery Students are now working to the new syllabus of the N.N.E.B. and it is felt that the more comprehensive nature, which embraces far more outside activities, will benefit the Nurseries.

	STAFF-POSITION AT YEAR END			ATTENDANCES		
	Nursing Staff		Domestic Staff Maximum Number employed during year	Average daily attendance during year		
	Actual	Equiv- alent		Under 2	2 - 5	Total
Leeds Road	23	14 $\frac{1}{3}$	6	13.49	30.42	43.91
Milnsbridge	15	9	3	12.85	25.11	37.96
Southgate	15	9	4	14.14	27.34	41.48
Total	53	32 $\frac{1}{3}$	13			

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DENTAL SERVICE

THOMAS B. DOWELL, B.D.S., L.D.S., R.C.S.

Principal School Dental Officer

There has been a further increase in the number of pre-school children seeking dental treatment. Many of them attend with pain and have to be subjected to general anaesthesia and extractions as their introduction to dentistry. Fewer than 20% of school entrants have sound teeth, and many of them are in urgent need of treatment. This situation is very distressing, and shows the importance of implementing the Authority's fluoridation policy as soon as possible.

More teeth have been filled than extracted this year, and this is a reflection of the excellent work which is being done by the dental auxiliary. She undertakes the majority of the conservative work for the younger children, and is able to introduce them to treatment in a sympathetic manner.

It is likely that the Local Authority dental services will rely more and more on these persons, who are specially trained to deal with the very young. The experimental scheme run by the General Dental Council has been completed, and regulations are awaited which will establish the auxiliary as a permanent class of worker. It is hoped that a training school may be established in the North, so that greater numbers might be available for employment in this area.

I wish to acknowledge the help of the Medical Officer of Health and his staff, and I am particularly grateful for the cheerful and willing work of the staff of the dental department.

DENTAL SERVICES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS

Part A. Attendances and Treatment

Number of Visits for Treatment During Year

	Children 0-4 (incl.)		Expectant and Nursing Mothers	
First Visit	1	427	13	19
Subsequent Visits	2	460	14	47
Total Visits		887		66
Number of Additional Courses of Treatment other than the First Course commenced during year.	3	19	15	2
Treatment provided during the year—				
Number of Fillings	4	763	16	43
Teeth Filled	5	611	17	38
Teeth Extracted	6	790	18	44
General Anaesthetics given	7	359	19	1
Emergency Visits by Patients	8	336	20	11
Patients X-Rayed	9	4	21	2
Patients Treated by Scaling and/or Re- moval of Stains from the teeth (Prophy- laxis)	10	54	22	14
Teeth Otherwise Conserved	11	49	—	—
Teeth Root Filled	—	—	23	1
Inlays	—	—	24	—
Crowns	—	—	25	—
Number of Courses of Treatment Completed during the Year	12	212	26	13

Part B. Prosthetics

Patients Supplied with F.U. or F.L. (First
Time)

Patients Supplied with Other Dentures

Number of Dentures Supplied

27	1
28	1
29	4

Part C. Anaesthetics

General Anaesthetics Administered by
Dental Officers

30	127
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Part D. Inspections

	Children 0-4 (incl.)		Expectant and Nursing Mothers	
Number of Patients given First Inspections During Year	A.	480	D.	12
Number of Patients in A and D above who required Treatment	B.	361	E.	12
Number of Patients in B and E above who were Offered Treatment	C.	361	F.	12

Part E. Sessions

Number of Dental Officer Sessions (i.e. Equivalent
Complete Half Days) Devoted to Maternity and
Child Welfare Patients:

For Treatment	G.	143
For Health Education	H.	5

WELFARE FOODS DISTRIBUTION

Cod Liver Oil, National Dried Milk, Orange Juice and Vitamin Tablets are obtainable from the following Centres:—

Health Department:	9.0 a.m.—5.0 p.m. Monday to Thursday 9.0 a.m.—5.30 p.m. Friday
Almondbury Clinic:	2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m. every Wednesday
Brackenhall Clinic:	2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m. every Tuesday 10.0 a.m.—11.30 a.m. every Thursday
Bradley Clinic:	2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m. every Monday
Crosland Moor Clinic:	2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m. every Thursday
Dalton Clinic:	2.0 p.m.—3.30 p.m. every Tuesday 1.30 p.m.—3.30 p.m. every Thursday
Greenhead Clinic:	10.0 a.m.—12 noon every Tuesday
Milnsbridge Day Nursery:	2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m. every Wednesday

By having distribution centres for Welfare Foods at the Central and Branch Clinics, this enables the mothers to attend the Clinics with their children at the same time as they purchase the Welfare Foods.

Issued	National Dried Milk		Cod Liver Oil		Vitamin Tablets		Orange Juice	
	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967
Against coupons	11419	8451	854	1387	101	53	3602	3610
Sales	7876	7956	3319	2771	3398	3165	39653	39095
To Hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Day Nurseries	20	21	288	288	—	—	524	540
TOTALS	19315	16428	4461	4446	3499	3218	43779	43245

SECTION 23.

MIDWIFERY

DISTRICT MIDWIFERY SERVICE

MISS ALICIA CARROLL, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned 2.1.67)

MISS JEAN MARY RIDYARD, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Commenced 3.1.67)
Superintendent

The staff at the beginning of the year consisted of:—

- 1 Superintendent.
- 1 Assistant Superintendent – part-time.
- 4 Midwives.

The Assistant Superintendent resigned at the end of February and Miss J. Tong – one of the midwives – was appointed to Deputy Superintendent/District Midwife – from the 1st March.

Two full-time midwives were employed from the 1st April.

This brought the total number of midwives to 5 and one part-time – *i.e.* Miss J. Tong – for the second half of the year.

Two part-time maternity nurses were appointed on the 6th February to help with the increased number of early hospital discharges. One resigned on the 5th April, and one on the 20th August.

One pupil was in the school at the beginning of the year and was successful in gaining her Part II examination in March. Three pupils entered the school on the 1st March and were successful in the Part II examinations in September. Two pupils commenced training, having failed Part I – but were again unsuccessful – and returned to hospital for further training. There is one pupil midwife in the school at present.

Relaxation classes were continued and the attendance at them was increased.

Mothercraft and Parentcraft classes were commenced at the ante-natal clinics – the patients showing a marked interest in these.

The number of cases booked for home confinement was down on the previous year.

Ante-natal visits in the patients' own homes have been increased.

The following is a statement of the work carried out in 1967.

Cases booked	..	..	..	..	..	..	217
Cases attended	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
Live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	182
Stillbirths	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Abortions	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Lying-in Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,643
Ante-natal visits at home	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,076
Ante-natal attendances at clinic	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,581
Post-natal visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Supervisory visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	781
Staff attendances at ante-natal clinics	..	..	..	..	..	..	561
Infant Welfare visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Special Clinics Huddersfield Royal Infirmary	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Relaxation classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Mothers attending	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Total attendances	..	..	..	..	..	..	93
Gas and Air administered	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Trilene administered	..	..	..	..	..	..	107
Pethilorfane administered	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Booked cases transferred to hospital undelivered	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Discharged back home in under ten days	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Early discharges from hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	..	859
Visits made	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,882
Bookings cancelled	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Obstetrician called in	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Flying squad called	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

SECTION 24.

HEALTH VISITING

HEALTH VISITING

MISS M. E. PORRITT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Superintendent Health Visitor

At the end of 1967, the staff consisted of 18 full-time health visitors, one part-time and one student health visitor, 2 full-time clinic nurses and 5 part-time clinic nurses.

The two student health visitors who commenced their training in 1966, both gained the Health Visitor's Certificate in October, this being the first Course to last a full twelve months. One student was sponsored for the 1967/68 Course at Bradford, and spends two days a week in Huddersfield, under the guidance of the Fieldwork Instructor.

We were sorry to lose a valued member of the staff, Miss E. O'Sullivan, due to premature retirement caused by ill health.

The improved position with regard to staff has been reflected in increased visiting. The total number of home visits paid by health visitors rose from 32,352 in 1966 to 41,398 in 1967. The average number of visits paid to a child from 0-1 year old rose from 8 to 10.8, and visits to 1-5 year old children were also increased. The numbers of initial housing reports rose from 171 in 1966 to 236 this year, and a total of 457 visits were paid in this connection.

Language continues to be a difficulty with the Asian population, but the knowledge of Urdu gained by two health visitors has proved of value, and both Asians and West Indians appear to appreciate the services offered.

Netherton Branch Clinic was opened in June, and was immediately shown to fill a need. It was with regret, therefore, that it was closed at the end of the trial period because of difficulties over accommodation.

Work with diabetic patients, the screening of babies, hearing, education for parenthood, and talks to hospital personnel, both student and trained, have continued. Various voluntary Associations have also requested, and been supplied with, speakers.

Liaison with the Princess Royal Maternity Home has been added to the well-established weekly visits of a health visitor to the Paediatric and Geriatric departments at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary and St. Luke's, respectively, and to two General Practitioners.

Four Health Visitors attended the Health Visitors Association Conference in Leicester in October, when there was much discussion as to the future of the profession. There has been little change in Huddersfield in the policy of each health visitor carrying out general duties in a geographical area and combining this with certain specialised work. Most areas are in the form of a segment stretching from the centre of the town towards the boundary, but the increase in work, new approaches to it, and transport difficulties, may make a re-appraisal of this necessary in the near future.

Dr. Haynes retired this year. The health visitors felt she was, in a very special way, "their" Dr. Haynes, to be relied upon to give unfailing interest, help and advice, with a much appreciated sense of humour.

HEALTH VISITING

Cases visited	Number of Cases
1 Children born in 1967	2,340
2 Children born in 1966	1,117
3 Children born in 1962-65	1,424
4 Total number of children in lines 1 - 3	4,881
5 Persons aged 65 or over	195
6 Number included in line 5 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital.	181
7 Mentally disordered persons	6
8 Number included in line 7 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	—
9 Persons, excluding Maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	60
10 Number included in line 9 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	55
11 Number of tuberculous households visited	—
12 Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	1

13 Number of tuberculous households visited by tuberculosis visitor	—
---	---

DIABETIC VISITOR

Number of patients on books	167
New patients	225
Number of patients convalescent	187
Transferred	11
Died	15
Patients still on books ..	179
Clinics attended	51
Total visits paid	<u>3,180</u>

SECTION 25.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

HOME NURSING SERVICE

MISS GLADYS SUTCLIFFE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
Superintendent

Mrs. Joyce Redhead, S.R.N., Q.N., was appointed Assistant Superintendent from the 1st May.

There is a tendency for the nursing of the chronic sick to increase, particularly so in the geriatric group of patients.

The number of ambulant persons who do not require nursing care, but require bathing only, is on the increase: also the number of persons requiring help each morning to get up and dress, is increasing. The amount of attention given to these people is very time consuming.

The availability of disposable equipment, both sterile and non-sterile, to the nursing staff has been much appreciated, and has resulted in a more efficient service.

The tendency of hospitals to reduce the length of stay after surgery has made it necessary for more domiciliary treatment. This is more efficiently given through Pre-sterile Dressing Packs being available on prescription.

The loan service of nursing equipment still makes the fullest use of the available appliances.

Three nurses have been trained (two female and one male) and all have been successful in their examinations. A further two nurses are in training at the time of this Report.

Two members of the nursing staff (Mrs. M. Lee and Mrs. S. Coldwell) attended a non-resident refresher course at Tetley Hall, Leeds, in September.

Student nurses from the Royal Infirmary have continued their observation visits with the staff.

		CASES	VISITS			CASES	VISITS
General Nursing	Old	267	25539	Dressings	Old	81	12317
	New	612	7033		New	859	6527
Injections	Old	439	29370	Treatments	Old	68	6138
	New	703	5002		New	636	1559
				TOTALS		3665	93485

HOME NURSING

(1)	Medical (2)	Surgical (3)	Infectious Diseases (4)	Tuber- culosis (5)	Maternal Compli- cations (6)	Others (7)	Total (8)	Patients included in (2) - (7) who were 65 or over at the time of the first visit (9)	Children included in (2) - (7) who were under 5 at the time of the first visit (10)	Patients included in (2) - (7) who have had more than 24 visits (11)
Number of cases attended	4615	1635	3	95	14	—	6250	3680	282	475
Number of visits paid	69373	24112	15	3140	94	—	93485	60034	1942	22095

NUMBER OF STAFF EMPLOYED		
Number of S.R.Ns., R.S.C.Ns., and R.F.Ns. not employed solely on administrative and supervisory duties	(a) Male	2
	(b) Female	24
Number of state enrolled nurses		1
Number of nurses who have completed a course of district training		3
Number of student district nurses in training at end of year		2

SECTION 26.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

VACCINATIONS & IMMUNISATIONS

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis and Smallpox, and Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, and Tetanus, are all available through the Clinics of the Health Department.

These services are also carried out by family doctors, and supplies of the necessary material are available at the Health Department.

Throughout the year special vaccination and immunisation sessions were held at all the clinics.

IMMUNISATIONS

The following Table shows the number of children under five years of age who completed courses of injections during 1966.

A. Number of children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation in the Authority's area (including temporary residents) during the year.

	Year of Birth	Diph-theria	Diph-theria & Pertussis	Per-tussis	Diphtheria Pertussis & Tetanus	Diph-theria & Tetanus	Pertussis & Tetanus	Tetanus	Quad-ralin	Total
Health Department	1967	—	—	—	327	1	—	—	—	328
	1966	—	—	—	502	8	—	—	—	510
	1965	—	—	—	46	12	—	—	—	58
	1964	—	—	—	2	27	—	—	—	29
	1963	—	—	—	3	18	—	—	—	21
	1962	—	—	—	1	17	—	—	—	18
TOTAL		—	—	—	881	83	—	—	—	964
General Practitioners	1967	—	—	—	301	—	—	—	—	301
	1966	—	—	—	292	—	—	—	1	293
	1965	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	22
	1964	—	—	—	10	—	—	1	—	11
	1963	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	14
	1962	—	—	—	14	2	—	—	—	16
TOTAL		—	—	—	653	2	—	1	1	657
TOTAL	1967	—	—	—	628	1	—	—	—	629
	1966	—	—	—	794	8	—	—	1	803
	1965	—	—	—	68	12	—	—	—	80
	1964	—	—	—	12	27	—	1	—	40
	1963	—	—	—	17	18	—	—	—	35
	1962	—	—	—	15	19	—	—	—	34
TOTAL		—	—	—	1534	85	—	1	1	1621

B. Number of children who received a secondary (Reinforcing) injection (i.e. subsequently to Primary Immunisation at an earlier age) during the year.

Health Department	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1963	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	—	—	78	—	—	—	78
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	78	—	—	—	78
General Practitioners	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	10
	1965	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	23
	1964	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	55
	1963	—	—	—	19	1	—	1	—	21
	1962	2	—	—	104	69	—	1	—	176
TOTAL		2	—	—	211	70	—	2	—	285
TOTAL	1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	10
	1965	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	23
	1964	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	55
	1963	—	—	—	19	1	—	1	—	21
	1962	2	—	—	104	147	—	1	—	254
TOTAL		2	—	—	211	148	—	2	—	363

Primary Immunisation

Since 1963 the method of keeping statistics has been revised to show the total number of children born in the year who have had primary immunisation against diphtheria. It does not take into account removals to and from the district.

Year of birth	Total number of births	Number known to be immunised against diphtheria
1963	2,471	1,702
1964	2,498	1,765
1965	2,502	1,665
1966	2,407	1,590

IMMUNISATION CLINIC

Immunisation Clinics are also held in respect of children who are attending school. The following figures show the number of children dealt with both at these clinics and by general practitioners:—

Number of Children immunised against:-

Diphtheria	.. .. .	28
Diphtheria and Tetanus combined	.. .. .	1499
Diphtheria and Pertussis combined	.. .. .	—
Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis combined	.. .. .	173
Pertussis	.. .. .	—
Tetanus	.. .. .	54

At the end of 1967 it was estimated that 78.92% of the children between the ages of five and fifteen years, and 68.98% of the children between the ages of one and four years, and 26.44% of the children under one year, had received this protection against diphtheria.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION PERSONS AGED UNDER 16

Age at date of Vaccination	Number of Persons Vaccinated (or Re- vaccinated during period)		Number of Cases specially reported during period		
	Number vaccinated	Number revaccinated	(a) General- ised Vaccinia	(b) Post- Vaccinal Encephalo- myelitis	(c) Death from complica- tions of vaccination other than (a) and (b)
0-3 months	—	—	—	—	—
3-6 months	19	—	—	—	—
6-9 months	34	—	—	—	—
9-12 months	18	—	—	—	—
1 year	547	7	—	—	—
2-4 years	252	6	—	—	—
5-15 years	48	77	—	—	—
TOTAL	918	90	—	—	—

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

ORAL VACCINE

During the year the following number of people completed the full course of three doses of oral vaccine:—

* 1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-1962	Others	Total
374	863	122	59	44	103	141	1706

Of these 581 were carried out by General Practitioners.

This brings the total number of completed courses of oral vaccine since its introduction in May 1962 to:—

1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-1962	Others	Total
374	1622	1266	1467	1549	1671	10219	18168

Of these 3,160 were carried out by General Practitioners.

* 1,160 people were given a reinforcing dose of oral vaccine of which 271 were done by General Practitioners.

This makes a total of 11,932 people since the introduction of oral vaccine.

SECTION 27.

AMBULANCE

AMBULANCE SERVICE

GEOFFREY LUNN, F.I.A.O.

Ambulance Officer

As in the past years the demand for ambulance transport is ever increasing, it is becoming more difficult to give an efficient service to the out-patients, patients are arriving late for appointments, and are having to wait longer periods for transport home.

Since the opening of the new Hospital at Lindley both the mileage, and the number of patients carried, have shown a marked increase. The following Table shows the number of patients carried to and from the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary during 1966 and 1967 – the new Hospital was opened in September, 1966.

Patient Attendances at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary and Total Monthly Mileage

MONTH	PATIENTS		MILES	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
January ..	2,442	3,855	22,983	27,269
February ..	2,356	4,091	23,347	26,378
March ..	2,903	3,908	25,592	26,144
April ..	2,492	3,796	20,567	25,415
May ..	2,452	4,116	23,424	27,849
June ..	2,529	4,032	23,908	27,124
July ..	2,748	4,005	22,842	25,216
August ..	3,087	3,951	20,326	23,739
*September ..	3,041	3,679	25,348	26,200
October ..	3,721	4,095	28,345	29,511
November ..	3,885	4,213	27,873	28,604
December ..	3,934	3,671	26,418	25,361

**New Hospital opened September, 1966.*

The increased demand has been met by the existing vehicles and an increase of one in driver/attendant. Unfortunately the service was never up to establishment during the year (owing to difficulty in recruiting) and this, coupled with 644 working days lost through sickness, added to our difficulties.

An appeal to doctors and hospital staff is made to try and cut down on the amount of transport ordered for out-patients and physiotherapy treatments.

During 1967 we had an ambulance destroyed by fire when undergoing a repaint in a private garage. A replacement for this vehicle is expected to be delivered in 1968.

We took delivery of one sitting case diesel ambulance, and two six cylinder FG Morris petrol engine ambulances.

The Ambulance Officer and his Deputy gave 13 talks to outside organisations on the work of the Ambulance Service, and 13 groups were shown round the Ambulance Station during the year. Of these groups some were school children, who were given demonstrations in mouth to mouth resuscitation.

Mr. Lomas, Member of Parliament for Huddersfield, visited the Ambulance Station during September. He was shown all the workings of the control, and was given a demonstration of new vehicles and equipment used by the Ambulance Service.

The following Table demonstrates the rise in staff, patient removals, and miles covered since the inauguration of the Service in 1947.

STAFF, PATIENT REMOVALS, AND MILES COVERED

Year	Drivers employed	Ambulances	Sitting Case Ambulances	Sitting Case Cars	Vans or Land Rover	No. of Patients Carried	No. of Miles Covered by Ambulance Service	No. of Patients Removed per Driver	No. of Miles per Driver	No. of Miles per Vehicle
1947	22	6	—	2	1	13,516	67,186	614.36	3053.90	7,535
1948	25	11	—	3	2	27,955	137,609	1118.20	5504.36	8,600
1949	25	11	—	3	2	34,800	166,682	1392.00	6667.28	10,417
1950	27	11	—	3	2	38,313	178,800	1419.00	6622.22	11,175
1951	27	12	—	3	1	43,618	181,284	1615.48	6714.22	11,330
1952	25	13	2	3	1	54,016	180,633	2160.64	7225.32	9,507
1953	25	12	2	4	1	56,166	183,410	2246.64	7336.40	9,653
1954	25	12	2	3	1	54,057	183,426	2162.28	7337.04	10,190
1955	25	13	2	3	1	57,378	207,544	2295.12	8301.76	10,923
1956	25	13	2	3	1	57,908	203,653	2316.32	8146.12	10,718
1957	27	13	2	3	1	60,652	209,419	2246.37	7756.25	11,022
1958	27	13	2	3	1	57,564	211,482	2132.00	7832.66	11,130
1959	27	13	3	2	1	59,932	205,989	2219.70	7629.22	10,841
1960	27	13	4	1	1	65,077	221,393	2410.25	8199.74	11,652
1961	29	13	4	1	1	65,880	231,049	2271.72	7967.20	12,160
1962	31	13	4	1	1	70,603	224,082	2277.51	7228.45	11,793
1963	31	13	4	1	1	71,751	233,558	2314.54	7534.12	12,292
1964	33	13	4	1	1	76,542	245,713	2319.45	7445.84	12,932
1965	34	13	4	1	1	87,821	260,742	2582.97	7668.88	13,723
1966	36	13	4	1	1	99,045	289,873	2751.25	8052.02	15,256
1967	37	13	4	1	1	109,392	318,811	2956.54	8616.48	16,779

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD AMBULANCE SERVICE

CASES CARRIED

Geographical Analysis						Analysis by Conveyance		
Year	Residents		Non-Residents		Total	Stretcher	Car	Rail
	Within Borough	Out of Borough	Within Borough	Out of Borough				
1966	94480	3824	368	373	99045	17298	81747	—
1967	105120	3523	415	334	109392	18730	90662	—

Analysis by Type of Case							Total	
Year	General	Infectious Diseases	Maternity	Emergency	Accidents		Mental	Total
					Street	Works		
1966	68959	169	978	631	1525	232	25492	99045
1967	76447	125	1062	635	1935	190	28046	109392

MILEAGE

Analysis by Type of Service					Total	
Year	Service	Infectious Diseases	Civil Defence	District Midwifery Service	Mental Health	Ambulance Vehicle on Welfare Department
1966	249210	1155	88	537	38733	150
1967	272246	1509	—	459	43819	777

Analysis by Type of Vehicle showing Cost per Mile and Miles per Removal									
Year	Ambulance Petrol			Ambulance Diesel			Cars		
	Miles	Gallons	Miles per Gallon	Miles	Gallons	Miles per Gallon	Miles	Gallons	Miles per Gallon
1966	122937	11933	10.30	138803	6861	20.25	28133	1238	22.72
1967	148358	15431	10.06	129764	6494	19.98	34688	1877	21.71
			Cost per Mile				Cost per Mile		
			5.24d.				2.45d.		
			5.84d.				2.66d.		
			3.34d.				2.35d.		
			3.63d.				2.60d.		
			2.92				2.91		

STAFF

Year	Ambulance Officer	Deputy Ambulance Officer	Control Room Officer	Section Leaders	Ambulance Drivers	Telephonists	Garage	Absences Days	Total Cost of Wages £	s.	d.
1966	1	1	1	4	36	3	3	438	37953	1	6
1967	1	1	1	4	37	3	3	644	41024	—	7

SECTION 28.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS,
CARE, AND AFTER-CARE

CHIROPODY

REGINALD M. NAYLOR, M.Ch.S., S.R.Ch., F.R.S.H.

During the year the number of people applying for Chiropody Service through their doctors has increased over the previous year. There is an increase in the number of treatments both for Clinic and Domiciliary cases, due to the help of four part-time Chiropodists. The services of the four part-time Chiropodists were terminated in November following the appointment of a second full-time Chiropodist.

There has been a number of complaints from the Domiciliary cases at the longer period they have to wait for treatments.

The majority of schoolchildren are attended to in the School Clinic, due to the large number of them requiring treatment, especially with the seasonal incidence of Verruca. A few of them are referred to the Chiropody Clinic, and it is hoped that soon one session per week will be available for the children in the Chiropody Clinic.

There has been an increase in the number of people referred to the Chiropody Service by Health Visitors, and by the Diabetic Health Visitors.

	CLINIC			DOMICILIARY	
	Cases	Attendances		Cases	Attendances
Maternity and Child Welfare	42	126	Maternity and Child Welfare	—	—
Pensioners	516	2,425	Pensioners	578	2,210
Physically Handicapped	4	12	Physically Handicapped	62	248
TOTAL	562	2,563	TOTAL	640	2,458

CLINIC FOR ALCOHOLISM

Number of Sessions	52
Number of new patients seen	20
Total attendances at 52 sessions	301
Average weekly follow-up attendance	6

TABLE I

Stage of Disease of Patients at First Attendance

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3 (a)	Stage 3 (b)	Total
Under 30	—	—	1	5	6
31—40	—	1	1	3	5
41—50	—	—	—	5	5
51—60	—	—	—	4	4
61 and over	—	—	—	—	—
	—	1	2	17	20

TABLE II

Betterment Factor of New Patients seen during year.

	Abstinent	Much Less	Somewhat Less	Unchanged	Not Known	Died	Total
Under 30	1	—	—	1	4	—	6
31—40	—	—	2	1	2	—	5
41—50	1	1	—	1	2	—	5
51—60	1	—	—	1	2	—	4
61 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	1	2	4	10	—	20
	15%	5%	10%	20%	50%		

	Male	Female	Total
Number of Patients seen since inception of Clinic, September, 1960	182	30	212
Number of Patients seen during 1967	17	3	20

Betterment Factor of All Patients seen since inception of Clinic.

	Abstinent	Much Less	Somewhat Less	Unchanged	Not Known	Died	Total
1961	13	5	7	7	20	—	52
1962	6	4	3	1	15	1	30
1963	3	2	4	1	10	1	21
1964	2	6	5	1	15	—	29
1965	4	3	3	3	17	—	30
1966	4	5	5	1	12	—	27
1967	3	1	2	4	10	—	20
	35	26	29	18	99	2	209

Note: A total of 212 patients have been seen at the Clinic, 3 of whom were not suffering from the disease of Alcoholism.

TABLE III

Localities from which New Patients have been seen

Huddersfield	Halifax	Bradford	Leeds and Morley	Other	Total
10	3	4	—	3	20
50%	15%	20%	Nil	15%	

CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR NEGLECTED CHILDREN

The Medical Officer of Health is the Co-ordinating Officer for this Committee, which has been appointed as a result of a recommendation contained in the Joint Circular of the Ministries of Health and Education and Home Office.

The Committee consists of Officers of the Corporation and Officers of Statutory Bodies concerned with the well-being of children, together with representatives of Voluntary Organisations who are concerned with the same problem.

The composition of the Committee is as follows:—

Medical Officer of Health
 Director of Welfare
 Children's Officer
 Housing Manager
 Probation Officer
 Chief Education Officer
 The Local Inspector of the National Society
 for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
 The Local Woman Visitor of the National Society
 for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
 The Area Officer of the National Assistance Board
 The Manager of the Local Employment Exchange of the
 Ministry of Labour and National Service

Families are reviewed at regular intervals. Their needs are assessed, in order that families may receive the help needed.

RECUPERATIVE HOLIDAYS AND CONVALESCENCE

During the year the Huddersfield Corporation Health Committee agreed to pay the maintenance and travelling charges for the cost of four patients having a fortnight's convalescent holiday.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT 1948

Number of Child Minders' premises registered:	..	—
Maximum number of children persons registered are allowed to look after	.. .. .	—
Daily Minders registered or awaiting registration at end of year	.. .. .	15
Number of children permitted to be looked after for reward at the year end	.. .. .	81

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

The supervision of Nursing Homes is, in pursuance of the Nursing Homes Act 1963, the responsibility of the Medical Officer of Health.

There is only one Home registered in Huddersfield - The "Thornhill" Nursing Home, 6, Thornhill Road, Edgerton, Huddersfield. (Telephone Number-Huddersfield 21287). This Home has accommodation as follows:—

- (a) Maternity patients: Nil.
- (b) Other patients :— 15

Two Homes for mothers and babies are registered in addition, and are under constant supervision by the Medical Officer of Health and his staff. They are:—

1. Huddersfield Deanery Moral Welfare Association,
St. Katherine's Hostel,
10, King's Mill Lane,
Huddersfield.
2. The Huddersfield Mission Women's Home,
Bryanwood,
Bryan Road,
Edgerton,
Huddersfield.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The major event in this year's programme was the staging of a Campaign Against Accidental Poisoning in February. A great deal of work went into publicising the Exhibition, which was staged in conjunction with the Local Chemists' Association and the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and held in the Health Department. It says a great deal for Huddersfield that it had a greater attendance per population than anywhere else that the Exhibition had been held. The success of this venture hinged largely on the co-operation between the staff of the department and local chemists, not only in setting up the Exhibition, but in manning it throughout the week, including evenings.

The loan of suitable films and filmstrips to schools and other educational establishments, along with personnel, where possible, is a continuing feature. At one school short film shows of health interest have been put on for parents when they came to collect their children after school.

Early in the year advantage was taken of the Ministry of Health's arrangements for advertising help to promote an immunisation campaign in the form of poster displays and press advertisements. In association with this the routine methods of follow up were reviewed.

The health visitors continue their health educational functions, not only in their routine day to day work but in special projects. Two are learning Urdu in order to facilitate work with Asian immigrants, and one of these has been giving talks to organisations and groups on the West Indian social background and other subjects.

Other members of the medical and ancillary staff have been active in giving talks on a wide variety of health subjects, to various gatherings and associations.

This year has been notable for the great deal of study and hard objective thinking that has been applied to the question of drug misuse and what the health education attitude should be towards it. Drug addiction has, of course, received an amazing amount of publicity in all the mass media during recent months, some good in the health education respect, but some appallingly bad. It was concluded that rather than risk exciting curiosity and experiment by youngsters, a likely outcome when such readily available things as "glue sniffing" are discussed, it would be wiser not to embark on any campaign of publicity at present. The Health Department has, through its medical officers, taken up a health education advisory role in this field, and one of the medical staff, who has a special interest, took part in a weekend meeting of a County Borough Youth Organisation on the subject of drugs and their misuse, held at Ilkley.

Training liaison continues between the Health Department and the Local Hospital's staff, with teaching visits from student nurses. A Sisters' Study Day was held as a joint event, in which Department staff and Hospital staff co-operated.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

During the year the Department undertook the medical examination of 244 persons in connection with their entry into Corporation Service. This figure is 62 less than the number for 1966.

In addition, 20 persons were examined on behalf of other authorities.

Medical Officers also examined 234 teachers and student teachers in accordance with a nationally agreed scheme.

INCONTINENCE PADS

The Department provide disposable pads for use by incontinent patients under arrangements made by the Ministry of Health in Circular 14/63. During the year approximately 6,920 pads were given out.

It should be noted that much of the work for incontinent patients was carried out by the Domestic Help Laundry Service, which is currently dealing with 48 patients.

SECTION 28.

MENTAL HEALTH

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

MR. F. WOOD

Senior Mental Welfare Officer

Staff shortage has still remained a problem and a continued hindrance to the full development of the services which this Authority desire to provide. The Committee being fully aware of their obligations, and realising the need for additional staff, appointed Mr. J. Whittaker as a Mental Welfare Officer in April, 1967. The effect of this appointment, however, was nullified when, in October of this year, Mr. K. Dawes was admitted to a Younghusband Course held in Manchester. The position, therefore, remains unchanged.

It is regrettable to have to report that, after a waxing interest in the Social Club run for the ex-psychiatric patient, there has been a falling off in attendance by the members. The reasons for this are manifold, some being obscure. It seems clear, however, that new referrals are of the utmost importance to maintain interest and membership if progress is to be made. It is here that the hospital officer could help, for, without the extra stimulus gained from new blood, a project of this nature cannot function. During the winter months the older member finds it increasingly difficult to travel, and transport would be of great help in keeping attendance at a good level. One pleasing feature about this, to the workers involved, is that a few members have sufficiently progressed in their social rehabilitation to find alternate interests elsewhere. This, after all, is the objective of such a Club. It is felt by the Social Worker that voluntary effort can play a helpful part in the running of such a Club, for new ideas may be introduced without appearing to come from "authority", and these may well be more readily accepted and acted upon.

In mid-November, Mr. J. J. Crowley, the Organiser in this Region for The National Association for Mental Health, through the good offices of the Huddersfield Council of Social Service, called a meeting of the Executive Committee of that body, to which the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. J. S. W. Brierley), and the Senior Mental Welfare Officer (Mr. F. Wood), were invited, the objective of the meeting being to form a Branch in Huddersfield. It was agreed that a further meeting would be held, at which it was hoped to form a Steering Committee – so far this has not been achieved.

One of the problems confronting the Mental Welfare Officers, which causes them great concern and added strain, is the desire by other Bodies to pass on cases to them which, because of a previous history of mental illness, are still being looked upon as the prerogative of the Mental Health staff.

The service for the subnormal was able to expand during the year, the adult trainees being transferred from Scarleigh to Fieldhead, where a Temporary Adult Training Centre was set up. Unhappily Scarleigh was severely damaged by fire shortly after the transfer had been effected, and the Junior Training Centre was re-housed in temporary premises at Outlane.

This separation has enabled the range of activities to be extended and the numbers undergoing training increased, though a limitation on expansion has been encountered, due to additional strain on the transport service provided by the Ambulance Service.

The demand for an out-patient clinic for the subnormal patient is greater than ever, and it would be of material benefit to all concerned in the welfare of these patients. Time and money would be saved by the Mental Welfare Officer and Consultant alike.

A few available beds in the local hospitals for the subnormal patient's use in times of emergency would be a great help. These would relieve a parent of anxiety when they want to take a much needed holiday, or one of the parents has to enter hospital, or, in any case, where short term care is required. Dr. Harvey of Meanwood Park Hospital, Leeds, is exceedingly helpful in this direction, but his help is limited by his own problems and pressures from Authorities other than our own.

Involvement of the general practitioner by Local Authority and hospital officers to a greater degree has added to the excellent relationship which already existed between them.

It is envisaged that some pressures will be relieved early next year when premises at Clare Hill, at present occupied by District and Midwifery Nurses, are converted into a Hostel for the subnormal patient.

The Hostel at Lindley, with slight modification, is capable of accommodating male, as well as female, patients, and, the Committee having accepted this in principle, it is hoped to admit males next year.

Attention has previously been drawn to the problem of the "disturbed teenager", and the need for some provision for their care and after-care should now be looked upon as a matter of priority. An increase in the number of such children brought to the notice of the Mental Health staff gives much food for thought. It is also apparent that drug experimentation, and the taking of them regularly, is on the increase amongst the younger members of society and, whilst this statement would be somewhat difficult to substantiate by actual statistics, evidence does exist. In the very near future, therefore, a Consultant capable of dealing with these problems of youth will have to be appointed in this area. Control medically and socially is necessary if the cost to society in terms of injury to health and happiness, in addition to that of money, is not to rapidly increase.

A pleasing feature of certain youth organisations in the town is their willingness to help the elderly and physically and mentally handicapped. Help has been given in the cleaning and decorating of houses in which Statutory Bodies were unable to help and their projects were financed by the Ministry of Social Security, to which Body, thanks are due.

Under age 16 M	F	Aged 16 & over M	F
10	4	-	-
3	1	9	2
-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-
8	5	4	7
21	10	14	9
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
21	10	14	9
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
17	7	10	2
-	-	-	-
4	2	3	6
-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
21	9	13	9
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
21	10	14	9

1. Particulars of cases Reported During Year

- (a) Cases ascertained to be subnormal or severely subnormal "subject to be dealt with",
Number in which action taken on reports by:—
(1) Local Education Authority:
(i) While at school or liable to attend school ..
(ii) On leaving special schools ..
(iii) On leaving ordinary schools ..
(2) Police or by Courts ..
(3) Other sources ..
Total of 1 (a)
- (b) Cases reported who were found to be subnormal or severely subnormal but were not regarded as "subject to be dealt with" on any grounds ..
(c) Cases reported who were not regarded as subnormal or severely subnormal and are thus excluded from (a) or (b)
(d) Cases reported in which action was incomplete at year end and are thus excluded from (a) or (b)
Total of 1(a)—(d) inc.

2. Disposal of cases Reported During Year

- (The total of 2 (a), (b) and (c) must agree with that of 1 (a) and (b) above).
(a) of the cases ascertained to be subnormal or severely subnormal "subject to be dealt with" (i.e. at 1(a)) number:
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision ..
(ii) Placed under Guardianship ..
(iii) Admitted to hospital Informal Mental Health Act 1959 ..
(iv) Admitted to hospital Section 25 Mental Health Act 1959 ..
(v) Admitted to hospital Section 26 Mental Health Act 1959 ..
(vi) Admitted to hospital Section 29 Mental Health Act 1959 ..
Total of 2 (a)
- (b) of the cases ascertained to be subnormal or severely subnormal "subject to be dealt with" (i.e. at 1(b)) number:
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision ..
(ii) Action unnecessary ..
Total of 2 (b)
- (c) Cases reported at 1 (a) or (b) above who removed from the area or died before disposal was arranged ..
Total of 2 (a)—(c) inc.

Under age 16 M	F	Aged 16 & over M	F
6	2	1	1
-	2	-	-
6	4	1	1
45	16	87	79
-	-	-	-
9	4	84	73
54	20	171	152
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
3	2	2	-
-	-	-	-
2	2	1	-
2	2	1	-
-	-	-	-
1	-	1	-
3	2	2	-
-	-	-	-
9	3	1	-
33	11	16	8
42	14	17	8
-	-	-	-
9	3	1	-
31	11	16	8
40	14	17	8

3. Cases admitted Temporarily for Residential Care arranged by Local Health Authority during year and admitted to:—
(a) National Health Service Hospitals ..
(b) Elsewhere ..
Total
4. Total cases on Authority's Registers at year end
(i) Under Voluntary Supervision ..
(ii) Under Guardianship (including patients on Licence) ..
(iii) In Hospital (including patients on Licence) ..
Total of 4 (i)—(iii) inc.
5. Number of Subnormal or Severely Subnormal under Guardianship at year end and who were dealt with under Section 33, Mental Health Act, 1959
6. Classification of Subnormal or Severely Subnormal in the Community at year end
(according to need at that date)
(a) Cases included in 4 (i)—(ii) in need of hospital care and reported accordingly to the hospital authority:—
(1) IN URGENT NEED OF HOSPITAL CARE:
(i) Subnormal ..
(ii) Severely subnormal ..
Total Urgent Cases
- (2) NOT IN URGENT NEED OF HOSPITAL CARE:
(i) Subnormal ..
(ii) Severely Subnormal ..
TOTAL NON-URGENT CASES
TOTAL OF URGENT AND NON-URGENT CASES ..
- (b) Of the cases included in items 4 (i), and (ii) number considered suitable for:—
(i) Training centre subnormal ..
(ii) Training centre severely subnormal ..
Total of 6 (b)
- (c) Of the cases included in 6(b) number receiving training at year end.
(i) Training centre subnormal ..
(ii) Training centre severely subnormal ..
Total of 6 (c)

MENTAL HEALTH

CASE WORK BY MENTAL HEALTH STAFF

Care and after care Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4012
Other Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	622
Enquiries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6729

HOSPITALS—ADMISSIONS

	Sex	Section 25	Section 26	Section 29	In- formal	Section 60	Total
New Admissions to Hospital	Male	6	—	14	50	—	70
	Female	6	—	17	43	1	67
Re-Admissions to Hospital	Male	6	3	10	36	—	55
	Female	7	6	24	62	—	99

HOSPITALS—DEATHS AND DISCHARGES

Deaths		Discharges	
Male	Female	Male	Female
15	20	126	170
Total Deaths:	35	Total Discharges:	296

SCARLEIGH

Number of approved places	Number of Children on register at year end	Average daily attendance during year	Maximum and minimum attendance during year	
			Maximum	Minimum
50	35	42.18	53	23

BROOK HOUSE

16	26	20.18	24	15
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SCARLEIGH TRAINING CENTRE

MR. ROBERT T. RUSTON

Teacher

This has been an eventful and not very happy year. Following an excellent start, the fire on 3rd October, 1967, came as a tremendous shock, and, whilst the move to Outlane was rapid, only two school days being lost, conditions have been uncomfortable, with room temperatures in the lower 50's, staff absences, and difficulties of supervision adding to our problems.

Previously, however, we had a progressive year, Mr. and Mrs. Ruston, and a gang of volunteer lads, worked and extended the playground, where the only professional work was that of walling, drainage and laying tarmac. With the cash saved we have been able to have swings installed, and this project was completed on 22nd March. "Youth on Call" were so impressed with our efforts at self-help that they offered, at a meeting on the evening of 10th July, to set to work during the holidays, under Mr. Ruston's direction, to produce an adventure playground extension.

Swimming, too, was successful, until the sudden cessation in October, and our gym equipment was in regular use, improving the children's agility to a surprising degree. The new fire precaution escape door gave the added amenity of access to the playground direct from the gymnasium, and this was used to improve mobility.

Early in the year jaundice broke out in the Centre, which then became involved in the Colindale National Survey on Hepatitis. Poliomyelitis and diphtheria inoculations were given where required on 27th January, and staff were given the option of Mass Radiography in March.

Visitors have included several students for varying periods, and parents were interviewed on the evenings of 7th and 8th March, whilst the Centre was "open" during these dates.

Visits made by children have included:—

Twenty-three children to Moore's Bakery on 8th June.

Fifteen Scarleigh, and ten Ashwood, children to the Great Yorkshire Show on 13th July.

Also routine visits by the top group, to the Ambulance Station, Art Gallery, Railway Station and Fire Station.

On 22nd June, the entire Junior Centre spent the afternoon in Greenhead Park. The ride on public transport, and "tea" in the cafe, were greatly enjoyed by the little ones.

Perhaps our most ambitious adventure was the "holiday" at the Girl Guide cottage at Holme, when six children, accompanied by staff, spent two wonderful "self catering" days – the weather was perfect, the picture we went to see amusing, and the food chosen by the children truly edible.

The Christmas party, attended by the Medical Officer of Health, was on 13th December, followed by class parties on 21st December.

We are now "publishing" a Monthly News Sheet which the parents greatly appreciate.

On the 1st October, 22 adult trainees were transferred to the Temporary Adult Training Centre, Fieldhead. At the end of the year 35 children were attending the Junior Training Centre.

BROOK HOUSE

Number of children in attendance	..	..	26
Average daily attendance	..	..	20.18
Number of admissions	..	..	13
Number transferred to Scarleigh/Outlane	..	..	6
Discharges:			
Admitted to Meanwood Park Hospital	..	..	3
Died	..	..	1

There have been several staff changes during the year. Mrs. Beardsley was succeeded as Staff Nurse in Charge by Miss Butterworth; Miss Fox was given leave of absence to attend a two year training course, and Mrs. Armstrong and Miss Hamer were transferred from Scarleigh at the beginning of the Autumn Term.

Some changes in the approach to, and methods of training, the children were introduced in September. This has meant, among other things, that the staff have been able to co-operate more closely with the physiotherapist and the speech therapist, who visit the Centre on one, and two, half-days per week respectively. The overall result has been a visible improvement in the attitude and performance of the children.

The Ambulance Service and other departments of the Corporation have shown their usual willing co-operation, for which we are grateful.

FIELDHEAD HOSTEL

During the year there has been 10 admissions and 18 discharges. Of these, 9 were discharged home, 2 to resident posts, 2 to Welfare Homes, and 5 returned to hospital.

The remaining 10 residents -- 3 are in full-time employment, one is working part-time, 2 are attending the Adult Training Centre, one attends St. Luke's for occupational therapy, and one is gainfully employed in our own kitchen; the remaining 2 are occupied doing light work in the Hostel.

As a consequence of a visit by a member of the Ministry of Health to this Hostel a reduction of beds from 22 to 17 was made.

ADULT TRAINING CENTRE

On the 1st October, a temporary Adult Training Centre was opened at Fieldhead, and 22 adult trainees were transferred from Scarleigh Training Centre. At the end of the year 36 trainees were attending.

With the new premises, which included two large workshops -- one, unfortunately, having to be used as a dining room -- it has been possible to carry out a good deal of contract work, which resulted in the trainees receiving regular weekly payments of 5s. 0d. a week, as well as a bonus at Christmas. The following shows a Table of Earnings of the trainees since 1964:—

Year						Amount
1964	..	..	..	..	..	£53
1965	..	..	..	..	..	£50
1966	..	..	..	..	..	£72
1967	..	..	..	..	..	£350

Unfortunately, the post of Manager remained unfilled at the end of the year, and, therefore, it has not been possible to expand on social activities as had been hoped.

The Christmas Party held on Thursday, 21st December, was much appreciated by the trainees.

SECTION 29.

DOMESTIC HELP

HOME HELP SERVICE

The Home Help Service continues to be most helpful to all who require it. Domiciliary care of the elderly still remains one of the greatest problems. Statistically the demand in this classification shows a slight increase over the previous year.

The majority of elderly people prefer to continue living in their own homes as long as possible, and with the use of this Service, they are able to do so. Many of the elderly benefit greatly during the winter months from the early morning service which is covered adequately.

Requests for help come from Almoners, General Practitioners, Home Nurses, Welfare Department and Social Security. Following this a visit is paid by the Home Help Organiser to ascertain the amount of help required.

Night Service

The Service continues to be of great benefit to the relatives of the chronically ill and elderly people who for various reasons are unable to be admitted to hospital.

Evening Service

The Evening Service has been used mainly for the elderly and the chronic sick who are temporarily bed-fast and need attention during the evening.

T.B. Patients

The demand for help for these patients has slightly decreased.

Maternity Cases

The number of confinement cases are slightly less than last year.

General Cases

The number of general cases has increased slightly over the past year.

Laundry Service

The Laundry Service continues to be of great help to the Home Nurses, and all who require it.

HOME HELP SCHEME

Number of Domestic Helps employed at year end: (a) Whole Time— 11 (b) Part-time: 156 (c) Whole Time Equivalent of (b) 156															
	APPLICATIONS							CASES DEALT WITH					Number of visits paid by Home Help Organiser		
	Applications pending at beginning of year	Number of new applications received during year	No. of applicants assisted during year			Number not assisted			Applications taken off, cancelled, forms not returned, etc.	Total applications carried forward at year end	Number of cases receiving help at beginning of year	Num-ber added		Num-ber taken off	Number of cases receiving help at year end
Maternity (including Expectant Mothers)	8	72	40	11	—	82	61	—	15	14	—	51	47	4	18
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	1
Chronic Sick	—	26	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	4	23	4
Aged and Infirm	13	529	141	266	—	78	263	—	115	20	1123	408	377	1154	3339
Others	3	131	28	65	—	14	66	—	39	2	150	93	151	92	341
TOTAL	24	758	209	368	—	174	390	—	169	36	1283	578	583	1278	3703

Night Service:	Remaining on Register at beginning of year ..	2
New Cases ..	..	26
Died ..	..	6
Taken off ..	..	22
Remaining on Register at year end ..	..	—
No. of visits paid by Home Help Organiser ..	..	10

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

General

The diseases responsible for the highest notifications during 1967 were:

Measles	..	..	1092
Whooping Cough	..	..	114
Scarlet Fever	..	..	67
Dysentery	..	..	20
Pneumonia	..	..	18

Measles

There was an increase of 423 in the number of cases of Measles notified, when compared with the figure for 1966. The figures for Huddersfield for the past ten years are given below:—

Year	No. of Cases	Year	No. of Cases
1967	1092	1962	644
1966	1515	1961	1863
1965	548	1960	63
1964	1987	1959	1797
1963	1413	1958	40

Scarlet Fever

The 67 cases notified in 1967 were 5 more than the number notified in the previous year.

Dysentery

During 1967 there was a decrease of 162 in the number of notifications of Dysentery, compared with 1966.

Typhoid

A case was reported on the 18th July – a boy of two years who had entered the United Kingdom on the 20th May. It was obvious that the child had been infected after entering the country, but screening of contacts revealed no evidence of either the carrier state or recent infection.

Sewer swabs were laid in the area and positive swabs to this organism were obtained intermittently.

The source was eventually traced to three houses, and investigation suggested that an intermittent visitor to one of the houses from another area was the cause of all our trouble. This was subsequently confirmed, and the carrier treated and cleared.

Para-Typhoid

The first case was notified on the 13th July, and was a man aged twenty-eight years who had arrived in this country eighteen days earlier. Surveillance and investigation of all contacts was carried out, and no further case was reported.

The second case (a girl) aged twenty-one years, whose home is in Huddersfield, but who worked in another area, contracted the disease while on a visit to the Middle East. Again contacts were surveyed and no further case occurred.

HOME VISITOR'S REPORT

During the year 745 visits were made by the Home Visitor. Of these 451 were in connection with infectious disease, compared with 611 in the previous year.

155 cases of infectious disease were removed to Hospital, compared with 194 in 1966.

149 cases of infectious disease were isolated at home, compared with 234 in the previous year.

This year 68 cases of Dysentery were dealt with, compared with 159 in the previous year. Of these:

Children of school age accounted for	..	..	..	24 cases
Children in Nurseries	..	..	..	—
Nursery Staff	..	..	..	1
Mentally Handicapped Children	..	..	..	6
Children under school age and adults over school age				37
				—
				68
				—

Day Nurseries

This year only one isolated case of Dysentery occurred, involving a member of the staff. This figure is the lowest for a number of years.

Brook House

During July, an outbreak of Dysentery occurred amongst the Mentally Handicapped Children at this Centre, which accounted for 6 cases.

School Meals Services

Specimens of faeces continued to be submitted of any staff suffering from intestinal disorders. These were found to be free of infection, and no cases of Dysentery or Food Poisoning were isolated during the year.

All new staff are screened before taking up employment.

Scarlet Fever

The number of cases isolated in hospital and at home again showed a decrease this year. 68 cases were isolated, compared with 74 in 1966.

Salmonella Infection

During the year 15 cases of Salmonella Infection were isolated, compared with 25 in the previous year.

The following varieties were isolated:

Salmonella typhimurium	..	12
Salmonella senftenberg	..	2
Salmonella haifa	.. ..	1
		<hr/>
		15
		<hr/>

In 4 of the cases of Salmonella typhimurium the cause was apparently from drinking infected untreated T.T. milk. This outbreak was also referred to in last year's Annual Report.

In the case of Salmonella haifa, the source of infection was in Spain, as the patient became ill whilst on holiday there.

Enquiries failed to trace the source of infection in the remaining 10 cases, which were of a sporadic nature.

Dirty Houses

The Disinfestation and Cleansing Squad, disinfected, removed rubbish, and rough cleansed one house prior to "follow on action" by the Home Help Service.

Dirty Persons

During the year 6 filthy and/or verminous persons were given a hot bath, and/or other treatment under the supervision of the Home Visitor.

Disinfections

6 premises were disinfested in connection with vermin.

60 premises were disinfected after notifications of infectious diseases having occurred in the house.

56 library books were disinfected after removal from houses where infectious disease had occurred.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

[illegible]

TUBERCULOSIS

The picture emerging from this year's figures is very disturbing. We see the highest number of tuberculosis notifications since 1950 – 131 in all, almost double the figure of last year.

Of these 32 are in the age group 0-15, an increase of 28 over last year's figures. Whilst some of these can be accounted for by a difference in notification techniques, it is, nevertheless, a position which needs very careful watching.

Again, more than half the total notifications were to be found in the immigrant population, indicating that over 50% of infection exists in only a small proportion of the population.

The B.C.G. Campaign in schools has been extended to include all children over eleven years of age, and some Junior and Infant Schools have been tested following known cases of tuberculosis in these schools.

Tuberculosis deaths were 14 this year, but again they were mainly in the over 35 age groups, and so in several cases the primary cause of death was not tuberculosis.

It is to be hoped that an improvement in the overall picture will be seen, now that stricter health checks may be taken at ports of entry.

CHEST CLINIC

The Chest Clinic has now been transferred from Mill Hill Hospital, Dalton, Huddersfield to the New Royal Infirmary, Lindley, Huddersfield.

Sessions are now held:—

Monday morning	..	..	9.0 a.m. – 11.0 a.m.
Monday afternoon	..	..	1.30 p.m. – 3.0 p.m.
Tuesday morning	..	..	9.0 a.m. – 11.0 a.m.
Tuesday afternoon	..	..	1.30 p.m. – 3.0 p.m.
Wednesday afternoon	..	..	1.30 p.m. – 3.0 p.m.
Thursday morning	..	..	Commencing 9.30 a.m.
Friday morning	..	..	9.0 a.m. – 12 noon.
Friday afternoon	..	..	1.30 p.m. – 3.0 p.m.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

During the year the Survey carried out by the Mass Radiography Unit in the Borough during March, May and July, 1967, 3,277 persons were examined, but not all of them were Huddersfield residents. Of the persons examined 2,021 were men and 1,256 were women.

Only 18 cases were recalled for a larger film to be taken, but unfortunately 6 cases of active tuberculosis were found amongst the 18. In 1966, 51 persons were recalled for a larger film, and 7 cases of active tuberculosis were found. Three cases of inactive tuberculosis were discovered, and 7 cases of other abnormalities.

TUBERCULOSIS

NOTIFICATIONS																
	NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON PRIMARY FORM A (At Ages - Years)															
	0	1	2	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	75	Total		Total notifications including cases previously notified by other doctors on Form A
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
RESPIRATORY Males	1	1	1	6	6	4	7	11	9	6	12	1	1	66		73
RESPIRATORY Females	—	—	7	6	1	2	7	10	2	—	—	1	1	37		37
NON-RESPIRATORY Males	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	14		14
NON-RESPIRATORY Females	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	2	1	—	3	1	14		15
TOTALS	1	1	8	13	9	11	16	27	18	7	12	5	3	131	86	139
																116

Number on Form I

Number on Form II

TUBERCULOSIS

YEAR	NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS		TOTAL
	RESPIRATORY	NON-RESPIRATORY	
1967	103	28	131
1966	51	23	74
1965	38	25	63
1964	83	25	108
1963	67	13	80
1962	71	8	79
1961	66	21	87
1960	77	8	85
1959	61	8	69
1958	59	24	83
1957	72	19	91
1956	61	13	74
1955	73	20	93
1954	87	14	101
1953	74	18	92
1952	72	18	90
1951	73	47	120
1950	85	46	131

VENEREAL DISEASES

The Medical Officer of Health is most grateful to Dr. Mehta, Consultant at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary, for the most detailed Statistical Return, from which has been extracted the following information.

SERVICES RENDERED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR SHOWING THE AREAS IN WHICH PATIENTS DEALT WITH FOR THE FIRST TIME RESIDED

Name of Local Health Authority	Number of New Cases in Year			
	Totals	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other Conditions
HUDDERSFIELD	688	17	211	460
West Riding of Yorkshire	121	9	10	102
All others	28	1	8	19
TOTALS	837	27	229	581

NEW PATIENTS SEEN DURING THE YEARS 1958 - 1967

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other Conditions	Total
1967	27	229	581	837
1966	14	236	590	840
1965	5	252	562	819
1964	27	237	523	787
1963	28	208	394	630
1962	13	220	323	556
1961	15	278	387	680
1960	22	271	390	683
1959	27	144	301	472
1958	16	182	277	475

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS

(not necessarily from Huddersfield)

ATTENDING IN YEAR WITH NEW INFECTIONS OF

		TOTALS	MALE	FEMALE
(i)	PRIMARY OR SECONDARY SYPHILIS	11	10	1
	<u>AGE GROUPS</u>			
	18 and 19 years	1	1	—
	20 – 24 years	2	2	—
	25 years and over	8	7	1
(ii)	GONORRHOEA	229	171	58
	<u>AGE GROUPS</u>			
	Under 16 years	2	—	2
	16 and 17 years	7	3	4
	18 and 19 years	12	2	10
	20 — 24 years	75	55	20
	25 years and over	133	111	22

LOCALITIES IN WHICH INFECTIONS TOOK PLACE

(i)	PRIMARY OR SECONDARY SYPHILIS			
(a)	In locality of Centre	10	9	1
(b)	Elsewhere in Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1	1	—
(c)	Outside Great Britain and Northern Ireland	—	—	—
(ii)	GONORRHOEA			
(a)	In locality of Centre	185	132	53
(b)	Elsewhere in Great Britain and Northern Ireland	42	37	5
(c)	Outside Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1	1	—
(d)	Not known	1	1	—

LABORATORY

The Laboratory is still without a Technician, and most specimens continued to be forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield. During the year 1,934 specimens were examined there. This figure does not include milk, ice cream, water and sewer swabs, forwarded independently by the Public Health Inspectors, and reported on elsewhere in the Annual Report.

The following is a list of sensitivities for various antibiotics on all types of pathogenic organisms found:—

ANTIBIOTIC	NUMBER OF CULTURES TESTED	SENSITIVE	RESISTANT
Furadantin	47	44	3
Sulphonamides	60	7	53
Neomycin	46	45	1
Penicillin	6	4	2
Penbritin	61	52	9
Tetracycline	61	53	8
Erythromycin	6	6	—
Orbenin	6	6	—
Streptomycin	59	46	13
Colomycin	56	50	6
Negram	55	55	—

The following is a list of sensitivities for shigella sonnei only:—

ANTIBIOTIC	NUMBER OF CULTURES TESTED	SENSITIVE	RESISTANT
Furadantin	27	26	1
Sulphonamides	32	1	31
Neomycin	32	32	—
Penbritin	32	23	9
Tetracycline	32	29	3
Streptomycin	32	20	12
Colomycin	32	28	4
Negram	32	32	—

TESTS PERFORMED DURING 1967

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Faeces	63	77	129	115	94	100	186	83	65	47	110	34	1103
Urine	3	1	2	3	5	1	20	6	4	4	37	5	91
Urine for Pregnancy ..	—	—	1	—	1	2	3	6	9	2	4	3	31
Blood Widal ..	—	—	14	7	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	23
Blood Hb. ..	50	30	32	32	33	41	36	39	38	46	50	30	457
Blood counts ..	1	3	1	1	4	—	1	4	3	—	—	—	18
Nose and throat swabs ..	4	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	4	1	14
Ear swabs ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	4
Eye swabs ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Tooth Abscess swab ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sputum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Swabs from W.C. pans ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Foodstuffs ..	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3
Milk for Salmonella Infection ..	100	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5
Rectal swabs from Cows for Salmonella infection ..	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	105
Totals	299	117	179	159	139	145	249	141	120	101	212	73	1934

New isolations of pathogenic organisms

Salmonella typhimurium ..	13	Haemolytic Streptococci ..	2
Salmonella senftenberg ..	2	Clostridium Welchii ..	1
Salmonella haifa ..	1	E. coli type I ..	2
Salmonella paratyphi 3b var. 9	1	Staphylococcus albus ..	1
Pneumococci ..	3	Staphylococcus aureus ..	1
Bact. coli ..	10	Shigella sonnei ..	67

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

FRANK ELLAM, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector

INSPECTIONS:—

A Dwellinghouses

Certificates of Disrepair	2
Common Lodging Houses	10
Filthy Conditions	8
Houses Let-in-Lodgings	1,209
Housing Defects (Public Health Act)	2,844
" " revisits	2,983
Improvement Grants	568
Overcrowding	26
Property under Notice	1,735
Tents, Vans and Sheds	89
Verminous Conditions	42
Work in Progress	219
Total	9,735

Drains

New-tested	11
Old—tested	
(a) Found sound	294
(b) Found defective	331
Total	636

B Other Inspections

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956 ..	7
Air Raid Shelters	18
Clean Air Act, 1956—Smoke Control Areas	5,743
Factories (mechanical)	174
Factories (non-mechanical)	12
Outworkers Premises	14
Food Premises	
Bakehouses	33
Condensed Milk Regulations	100
Dairies and Milk shops	79
Food Hawkers Premises	19
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960, Premises	949
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1966, Stalls	508
Labelling of Food Order	462
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926	571
Offensive Trades	37
Restaurant Kitchens	97
School Kitchens	28
Slaughterhouses	1,085
Waste Food Orders	6
Furniture Removers and Second Hand Furniture Dealers	15
Hairdressers and Barbers	121
Knackers Yards	178
Lairage for Horses	15
Massage and Special Treatment	23
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	317
Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933	120
Pet Animals Act, 1951	19
Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1964	10
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	
Business Premises	714
Farms	17
Private Dwellings	3,359

Riding Establishments Act, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	3
Sanitary Accommodation						
Cinemas and Theatres	..	..	..	..	..	5
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	229
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	14
Tips	..	..	..	..	..	87
Total	..	..	..	..	..	15,188
Total Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	25,559
Other Visits						
In respect of Complaints of Noise	..	..	..	..	..	117
In respect of cases of Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	27
In respect of Immigrants (Medical Care)	..	..	..	..	..	384
In respect of Local Land Charges, etc. (Search Notices)	..	..	..	..	..	1,017
In respect of Sewer Swabbing	..	..	..	..	..	99
To interview owners regarding nuisances or defects	..	..	..	..	..	2,594
To Recording Stations (Atmospheric Pollution)	..	..	..	..	..	2,356
Smoke Observations taken	..	..	..	..	..	376
Smoke Checks taken	..	..	..	..	..	851
Smoke Checks, Smoke Control Areas	..	..	..	..	..	1,039
Under Clean Air Act, 1956	..	..	..	..	..	52
Under Nightdresses (Safety) Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	10
Under Fabrics Misdescription Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	2
Under Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	..	..	..	..	..	14
Under Food and Drugs Act, 1955	..	..	..	..	..	250
Under Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	..	..	..	..	..	512
Under Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951	..	..	..	..	..	8
Under Riding Establishments Act, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	3
Visits for Export Certificates	..	..	..	..	..	65
Where no nuisance was found	..	..	..	..	..	1,611
Miscellaneous visits (under the Housing Acts)	..	..	..	..	..	593
Sampling						
Food and Drugs	..	..	..	..	..	6
Foods—Pesticides and Other Toxic Chemicals	..	..	..	..	..	132
Ice Cream—Bacteriological	..	..	..	..	..	244
Milk—Bacteriological	..	..	..	..	..	32
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	..	..	..	..	..	3
Children's Nightdresses	..	..	..	..	..	3
Fabrics	..	..	..	..	..	9
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials	..	..	..	..	..
Water						
(a) Bacteriological examination	..	..	..	..	..	65
(b) Chemical analysis	..	..	..	..	..	11
(c) Swimming Baths and Paddling Pools	..	..	..	..	..	67
(d) Chlorine Testing of Bath Water, and Paddling Pool Water	..	..	..	..	..	379
Total	..	..	..	..	..	12,931
Total Inspections and Visits	..	..	..	..	..	38,490

Local Land Charges Enquiry Forms received from the Town Clerk.

A total of 3,211 enquiry forms was received during the year, and, as in many cases the properties concerned have to be surveyed, the amount of work involved in the matter is quite appreciable.

Complaints of Nuisances

Number of complaints received	..	..	..	..	..	1,353
Preliminary Notices served	..	..	..	..	..	528
Statutory Notices served	..	..	..	..	..	53
Statutory Notices referred to Town Clerk	..	..	..	..	..	3

In 2 cases the outstanding work was completed and the notice complied with following a letter from the Town Clerk. In the remaining case legal proceedings were instituted, but the summons was ultimately withdrawn on the work being completed.

There was one case still outstanding at the 31st December, 1967, in respect of which a Nuisance Order had been made by the Magistrates' Court. The nuisance was finally abated, the Corporation carrying out the work in default of the person causing the nuisance.

Summary of Nuisances and Defects Found:—

Dwellinghouses									
Defective eaves, drains, pipes, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	394
Cleansing required and/or verminous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Dampness	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Defective roofs, walls, plaster, floors, windows, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
Houses let-in-lodgings									
Defective walls, windows, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
Factories, Mechanical									
Closet accommodation, unsuitable or defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Closet accommodation, not separate for sexes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Factories, Non-mechanical									
Rooms requiring cleansing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Rooms requiring ventilation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nuisances from									
Animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cesspools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Noise	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Smoke	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Tips	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Water in cellar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Sanitation									
Closets requiring cleansing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Sinks, etc., defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Water closets defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Water closets insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Water Supply									
Water supply required	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Other Nuisances									
Air Raid Shelters requiring closing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dustbin accommodation insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Dust and effluvium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Offensive accumulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
Street gullies found choked	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17

Drains (Flushing of)

The Department provides a service whereby owners are able to have drains flushed on payment of a fee of 7/6d. of which sum 2/6d. is paid by the Health Department to the Waterworks Department for water used.

Premises in respect of which a fee was paid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	236
Testing drains during work of Inspectors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Drains at Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23

Sewer Swabbing

As a result of a suspected case of typhoid fever, sewer swabbing operations were commenced during the year and have continued since on a routine basis. As a result of these investigations one typhoid carrier was discovered. On investigating this particular case it was found that the person concerned resided in Birmingham but visited Huddersfield periodically. The Medical Officer of Health for that authority was notified.

The following table shows the wide variety of food poisoning organisms found in the sewers during the investigation, a list which bears little relationship

to the notifications to the department under the provisions of section 26 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Number of swabs laid during the year	99
Number of swabs recovered	97
Number showing positive Salmonella typhi	6
Number showing positive Salmonella paratyphi B	1
Number showing positive Salmonella anatum	6
Number showing positive Salmonella bredney	1
Number showing positive Salmonella dublin	6
Number showing positive Salmonella give	1
Number showing positive Salmonella takoradi	1
Number showing positive Salmonella typhimurium	3
Number showing positive Salmonella stanley	1

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY LOCAL ACTS, BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

1. Houses Let-in-Lodgings.

At the end of the year there were 291 houses let-in-lodgings on the Register, a decrease of 3 during the year. The 1,588 rooms in these houses provide accommodation for a maximum of 8,466 persons. This depends upon the use of the rooms, the standard for sleeping rooms being 300 cubic feet per person, and for combined living and sleeping rooms 600 cubic feet per person. (The term "person" includes man, woman and child).

Summary of defects and conditions found:—

Accumulations of refuse	13
Cleansing required	14
Dampness	4
Drains, eaves, gutters, etc. defective	5
Floors and floor coverings defective	2
Lighting, absence of	1
Overcrowding	3
Plasterwork, defective	1
Redecoration required	9
Refuse accommodation insufficient	7
Roofs, defective	2
Sinks/baths, etc. defective	1
Sinks/baths, etc. requiring cleansing	3
Water closets defective	4
Water closets requiring cleansing	4
Ventilation insufficient	1
Water pipes burst	2
Windows defective	3
TOTAL	79

2. Common Lodging Houses

There is 1 common lodging house in the Borough, providing accommodation for 27 persons in 4 rooms. 10 inspections were made during the year. Conditions were generally satisfactory. Towards the end of the year, however, representation was made to the owner to have the existing fire escape repaired and extended to ground level or replaced with a new one if necessary.

In addition to the common lodging house, other premises known as the "Central Hostel" have been provided by the Corporation, and are under the control of the Estate and Property Management Department. Accommodation provided at the 31st December 1967, was for 40 males. Regular inspection is carried out by the Public Health Inspectors, and any structural defect or unsatisfactory condition is notified to the Estate and Property Management Department.

3. Offensive Trades

There are 5 premises in the Borough where offensive trades are carried on, a decrease of one during the year. 37 inspections have been made during the year. The occupier's attention has been drawn to the unsatisfactory conditions at one of the premises. Extensive work has been carried out at second premises and modern equipment installed.

4. (a) Hairdressers

The number of premises registered in the Borough at the end of the year was 299, an increase of 13 during the year. These comprise 208 ladies' hairdressers, 80 gentlemen's hairdressers or barbers and 11 for both ladies and gentlemen. 121 visits were made to these premises during the year and conditions were generally found to be satisfactory.

(b) Itinerant Hairdressers

The number of persons registered as itinerant hairdressers is 9 (1 ladies' hairdresser and 8 gentlemen's hairdressers), the same as at the end of last year.

5. Massage and Special Treatment

At the end of the year there were 24 establishments on the register, an increase of 1 during the year. 23 visits were paid during the year and the conditions generally were satisfactory.

There is also 1 establishment for massage or special treatment carried on by a registered member of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy, which under the provisions of Section 73 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949, may only be inspected by the Medical Officer of Health or a registered medical practitioner. The inspection was entirely satisfactory.

6. Noise Nuisance

During the year 9 complaints were received of alleged noise nuisances. In one case the noise was caused by a ventilating fan; this was considered to be a nuisance. The owners of the factory, on being approached, had a baffle fitted and the nuisance ceased. One complaint concerned the noise from Hi-Fi equipment at a dance club. On being approached the proprietors of the club took appropriate measures to lessen the noise. No further complaint has been received. One complaint concerned noise which, although it could not be identified with any particular works, was not considered to be a nuisance. A complaint of an unusual noise in a private house, said to be originating from next door, proved to be caused by a draught of air blowing across a disused electric plug socket. A complaint of noise from a steam exhaust was not considered to be a nuisance. The noise from an electric drill used in the adjoining house was the subject of a complaint. On being approached about the nuisance the person concerned, who was elderly, sold the drill. Two complaints were of noise from radio and television sets. In one case it was not considered there was a nuisance; in the other case the offender on being requested lowered the volume of sound. No further complaint has been received. One complaint was of noises in various parts of the house, said to originate from the adjoining house. The noises were said to occur at various times on all floors of the house. The complainant alleged that all the noises were controlled by the person, who was an elderly lady, living alone next door. Several visits were paid to the house, but at no time was any noise heard. The complainant ultimately removed.

7. Tips

Bye-laws are enforced jointly by the Borough Engineer's Department and the Health Department.

There are 58 sites in the Borough where tipping has been or is being carried on; of this number tipping has been discontinued on 15 sites. 87 inspections have been made, either by Public Health Inspectors or Rodent Operatives. Conditions were found to be generally satisfactory. Where necessary tips are treated for rodent infestation.

8. Coin Operated Dry Cleaning

Investigations were carried out during the year into the residual quantities of dry cleaning fluids in batches of clothing cleaned in coin-operated machines and their effect on atmospheres in confined spaces. All the establishments in this area use tetrachloroethylene (perchloroethylene) as the cleaning fluids, and this is known to have acute anaesthetic effects, particularly with certain susceptible individuals often associated with overweight. These effects are considerably increased by the consumption of even small quantities of alcoholic beverages. There are also undesirable chronic effects as a result of continued exposure to small concentrations. In factories the maximum permitted concentration over an 8 hour working day is 100 p.p.m. in this country. In some countries it is lower, being as low as 6 p.p.m. in the U.S.S.R.

The investigation was carried out on two different types of dry cleaning machines, a sludge model in which the fluid is cleaned by filtration and settlement, and a distillation model. Atmospheric concentrations were measured with standard Dräger tubes having a sensitivity of 10 to 400 p.p.m.

The investigation showed the need for hanging the clothing in a well-ventilated area provided with ventilation at low level, and provisions for rapidly clearing the atmosphere in the plant room, in addition to low level mechanical ventilation provided with the plant. This room is not entered by members of the public. Experiments with two cars, one with through flow ventilation, the other with conventional front quarter light ventilation, showed the need for newly cleaned batches to be transported in polythene bags or other vapour proof containers. In the case of conventional ventilation, this is advisable even if the clothing is placed in the luggage boot, concentrations as high as 100 p.p.m. being recorded near the driver's head being reached at varying speeds. Strict compliance with the instructions on the machine, particularly as to maximum load is essential to safe operation. An overloaded machine will stop and not restart until the saturated clothes are removed.

Plans for new establishments are examined and advice given where necessary. The established plant is inspected to ensure that adequate ventilation is provided to the hanging area; that suitable warning notices are displayed; and that the exhaust outlet from the mechanical ventilation system to the plant is sited so that it is unlikely to give rise to nuisance, or build up of vapour in adjoining premises.

A detailed account of the problem, its investigation and recommendations was published in "The Medical Officer" of September 29th, 1967.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Part I of the Act.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	28	12	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	768	174	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Autho- rity (excluding out-workers' prem- ises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	796	186	—	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prose- cutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Reme- died (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspec- tor (4)	By H.M. Inspec- tor (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	13	13	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	3	3	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	34	28	—	16	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	2	—	2	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relat- ing to Out-work).	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	53	47	—	18	—

PART VII OF THE ACT

Outwork.

(Sections 133 & 134).

Nature of work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel { Making etc. Cleaning and Washing	5	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	5	—	—	—	—	—

3. Lists received.
11Contractors
8Workmen.
75Prosecutions.
—

4. Non-Mechanical Factories on Register.

Clothing and similar trades	21
Miscellaneous trades and manufacturers	7
Total	<u>28</u>

5. Number of Bakehouses on Register.

Bakehouses with power	50
Bakehouses without power	1
Total	<u>51</u>

Underground Bakehouses (Section 70)

There is no underground bakehouse within the district.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The following Tables show the number of premises registered during the year, the number of premises registered at the end of 1967, the number of persons employed in these premises, and a summary of the work carried out during 1967.

Registrations and General Inspections:

Class of Premises	Number of premises newly registered during the year	Total number registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspection during the year
Offices	24	322	95
Retail shops	52	839	186
Wholesale shops, warehouses	3	60	8
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ..	—	112	27
Fuel storage depots	—	1	1
TOTALS ..	79	1,334	317

Number of visits of all kinds to registered premises 829

Persons employed in registered premises by work place.

Class of Work place	Number of persons employed
Offices	3,733
Retail shops	4,447
Wholesale departments, warehouses	949
Catering establishments open to the public	801
Canteens	58
Fuel storage depots	6
TOTAL ..	9,994
TOTAL MALES ..	4,243
TOTAL FEMALES ..	5,751

Accidents

Thirty-five accidents were notified during 1967, and the details given on 16 of the forms made it apparent that there was no need for an investigation. Falls again account for the largest single cause of injuries – 7 falls on fixed staircases, 2 from step-ladders, 3 from one level to another and 3 falls on the same level. There were 4 accidents caused by knives; in all cases investigation showed that the injuries sustained were the result of mis-use. Two accidents of a type not previously notified were investigated during 1967.

The first occurred in the kitchen of a restaurant. An assistant cook was lighting a stove and there was a blow-back, apparently caused by an accumulation of gas. The kitchen staff were instructed to make sure that accumulations of gas had not formed before they lighted the gas appliances.

The second happened when a sales assistant was pushing a mobile bench she had loaded with stock for the shop. She trapped her hand between the wall and the bench, causing lacerations to the palm of her hand. She was advised to stay away from work until the injury had healed, as movement tended to prevent it healing.

Summary of defects and conditions found.

Accumulation of refuse	3
Clothing—accommodation for	15
Floors—defective	8
covering defective	8
requiring cleansing	1
Free space—lack of	7
Heating—not adequate	4
Lighting—not adequate	—
provision of	9
Machinery—unfenced	22
Meals—provision of facilities	—
Overcrowding	2
Plasterwork—defective	3
Premises—requiring redecoration	33
requiring ventilation	30
Provision of—abstract	78
drinking vessels	—
first aid equipment	57
incinerators/sanitary bins	5
seats	1
thermometers	54
water supply	—
Staircases—defective	19
handrails required	32
unfenced	4
Wash hand Basins—required	7
defective	6
numbers inadequate	2
requiring cleansing	1
not conveniently accessible from w.c.	—
provision of —soap and towels	—
hot water	29
W.C.'s defective	9
W.C.'s not conveniently accessible	4
„ number inadequate	2
„ provision of	4
„ unsuitable	13
„ requiring cleansing	6
„ „ redecoration	20
„ „ intervening ventilated space	30
„ „ labelling (male or female)	9
„ „ lighting	23
„ „ screening	3
„ „ ventilation	7
Window requiring cleaning/broken	2
Miscellaneous	13
TOTAL	585

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

Prior Approval of Installations

No application has been received during the year for the Council's approval under Section 3(2) of the Clean Air Act, 1956, of boiler plant.

Notification of New Installations

Notification of the installation of certain new plant to the Local Authority is required by Section 3(3) of the Clean Air Act, 1956. The following notifications have been received during the year:

Gas Fired Boilers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Oil Fired Boilers	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Mechanical Stokers to Existing Boilers	..	..			..	..	2
							<hr/>
. Total	..				..	..	11
							<hr/>

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

AREA	ACREAGE	NUMBER OF PREMISES			DATE OF		
		Total	Domestic	Others	Order made by Council	Confirmation by Minister	Order coming into Operation
Buxton Road—New Street	19¼	491	34	457	6.8.58	28.11.58	1.10.59
New Street—Market Place	5½	238	15	223	3.12.58	29.1.59	1.10.59
South Crosland—Butternab	610	385	333	52	5.4.61	19.9.61	1.11.62
Crosland Hill—Cowlersley	340	1074	874	200	5.4.61	19.9.61	1.11.62
Netherton—Dryclough	646	1686	1477	209	6.12.61	23.3.62	1.10.63
Crosland Hill—Moorend	307	2255	1986	269	3.10.62	29.7.63	1.10.64
Milnsbridge No. 1	106	827	586	241	6.3.63	14.6.63	1.10.64
Botham Hall	97	657	540	117	3.7.63	14.1.64	1.8.65
Outlane—Longwood	984½	1060	873	187	3.6.64	16.2.65	1.10.65
Crosland Moor—Lockwood	276	3775	3223	552	3.2.65	29.6.65	1.10.66
Longwood—Gledholt	949	6155	5330	825	3.8.66	16.11.66	1.7.69

Smoke Control Areas

The table "Smoke Control Areas" shows the position regarding Smoke Control Areas in the Borough at the end of the year. No new orders were made during the year, and no areas came into operation. The total acreage of Smoke Control Areas in operation at the end of the year was 3,391 involving 12,448 premises of which 9,941 are domestic.

A survey was carried out during the year on a further area in the Salendine Nook, Lindley, Oakes and Birchencliffe districts of the Borough with a view to an Order being made at the appropriate time, having regard to the financial implications. Work continued in connection with conversions in the Longwood, Gledholt Area confirmed at the end of 1966. During the year 2,320 applications for grant were dealt with and a total of £56,746 was paid out in respect of 1,981 dwellings.

On 13 occasions during the year smoke was observed coming from chimneys of domestic premises in Smoke Control Areas. In 12 cases it was the first occasion on which a breach of the provisions of a Smoke Control Order had been observed at premises occupied by the person concerned. In the other case the person concerned had been warned on a previous occasion during 1964. In view of the circumstances concerning the breach, it was decided not to prosecute, and a cautionary letter was sent to the occupier. Cautionary letters were also sent in the other cases.

On 2 occasions smoke was observed from chimneys of exempted premises of sufficient density and duration to cause enquiries to be made, which revealed breaches of the conditions of exemption. In one case a cautionary letter was sent, it being the first occasion an offence had been committed by the occupier. The other case related to Crown premises, and a formal approach was made to the appropriate Minister under the provisions of Section 22 of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

Smoke Observations

Generally speaking, the industrial chimney again gave little trouble during the year, although there are some signs that appliances installed new after the coming into operation of the Act and its Regulations are now lacking maintenance. Observations from chimneys of industrial boilers are regularly carried out.

During the year 376 observations were made. On 41 occasions dark smoke was recorded, but in only 10 cases was it of sufficient duration to constitute an offence. 2 of these cases concerned Crown premises and a formal approach was made to the appropriate Minister under the provisions of Section 22 of the Act. In the remaining cases, after considering all the circumstances, a cautionary letter was sent.

Smoke Nuisances

On 3 occasions it was found necessary to serve notice in respect of smoke nuisances. 2 of these concerned the burning of timber and other waste materials on demolition sites in the centre of the town. The other case concerned the burning of wood waste at a joinery works. In each case the nuisance was abated without recourse to legal proceedings.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

There are seven stations in the Borough where daily readings are taken of smoke and sulphur concentrations. These are situated at the Market Hall, Moldgreen, Leeds Road Day Nursery, Outlane, Milnsbridge Day Nursery, South Crosland Voluntary School and Brook House, Greenhead Road. With the apparatus installed at these stations air is drawn from the outside through glass tubing by means of an electric pump, the volume being measured by a gas meter. This measured quantity of air passes through a filter pad and from the intensity of the stain, resulting from solid impurities in the air, the amount of smoke is obtained. This is expressed as a daily mean concentration in microgrammes per cubic metre. The air is then passed through a chemical solution from which, by titration, the sulphur dioxide is calculated. This is also expressed in microgrammes per cubic metre.

Other Forms of Pollution

Co-operation with the Inspector under the Alkali etc., Works Regulations Act, 1906, still continues. It was found necessary to notify him on two occasions of matters coming within his jurisdiction.

A complaint was received of "acid fumes" from a chemical works in the Borough. The emission was excessive and was in the form of a mist. The firm was notified and it was found the emission had been caused by spillage of acid from one part of the plant to another part. As soon as the spillage was confined the emission ceased. The nuisance was only of a short duration of time, and fortunately there was a strong breeze at the time which dispelled the fumes.

It was found necessary during the year to notify the Inspector of complaints of fumes being emitted from a chimney serving a new acid plant which had been installed in a chemical works. The plant itself could not be designed so as to prevent a "mist" from the chimney. The cause of any mist being emitted had to be found after the plant had become operative. When it was found that mist was being emitted, measures were taken to abate this emission. After a time the emission ceased and there has been no further complaint. The plant was continuously under the supervision of the Inspector during this period.

SMOKE

AVERAGE OF THE AVERAGE MONTHLY FIGURES AT THE
SEVEN ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION STATIONS IN THE
BOROUGH OF SMOKE CONCENTRATION IN MICROGRAMMES
PER CUBIC METRE

MONTH	YEAR					
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
JANUARY	274	432	346	158	295	148
FEBRUARY	230	463	342	171	206	98
MARCH	317	210	171	232	104	61
APRIL	179	233	114	136	103	84
MAY	164	159	64	79	63	74
JUNE	82	82	74	65	58	51
JULY	108	101	47	52	37	37
AUGUST	90	89	42	54	55	54
SEPTEMBER	160	171	92	100	143	91
OCTOBER	282	166	261	194	172	69
NOVEMBER	429	244	214	175	163	270
DECEMBER	518	365	237	135	129	145
YEARLY AVERAGE	236	226	167	129	127	98

AVERAGE OF THE AVERAGE MONTHLY FIGURES AT THE
SEVEN ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION STATIONS IN THE
BOROUGH OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONCENTRATION IN
MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

MONTH	YEAR					
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
JANUARY	316	439	335	210	300	181
FEBRUARY	252	441	218	209	189	127
MARCH	342	206	188	287	140	103
APRIL	172	174	112	148	122	150
MAY	178	112	93	113	121	139
JUNE	103	125	75	101	112	108
JULY	108	89	63	71	72	109
AUGUST	84	76	59	48	117	116
SEPTEMBER	103	112	79	91	153	105
OCTOBER	197	113	188	165	173	133
NOVEMBER	399	148	216	189	189	230
DECEMBER	575	271	265	139	158	183
YEARLY AVERAGE	235	192	157	147	154	140

VERMINOUS CONDITIONS IN HOUSES

Action taken in respect of infested houses.

The following tabulation shows the action taken:—

	Number found to be infested with vermin.	Disinfested with	
		Insecticide.	HCN
Council Houses	24	24	—
Privately Owned Houses	18	18	—

Of the 42 cases dealt with, 14 were of bugs and 28 of fleas.

In addition to the above, during the year wasp nests were destroyed on 99 premises and spraying was carried out on 29 occasions for cockroaches, on 3 occasions for flies, on 4 occasions for earwigs, on 2 occasions for mites, on 3 occasions for plaster bugs and on one occasion for silver fish. Dusting was carried out on one occasion for lice. 12 houses in a dirty condition were sprayed as a precautionary measure against vermin.

To keep a check on the condition of second hand furniture as regards verminous infestation, inspections were made by the Public Health Inspectors of second hand furniture and clothing dealers' premises. During the year 15 inspections were made and in no case was any vermin found.

HOUSING

Houses erected in the Borough.

	By the Corporation				Privately
	Temporary	Permanent		Total	
		Traditional	Non-Traditional		
1914-1944	—	5,349	—	5,349	7,895
1945-1955	250	767	2,295	3,312	923
1956	—	46	226	272	290
1957	—	32	290	322	365
1958	—	6	226	232	326
1959	—	31	32	63	417
1960	—	140	—	140	366
1961	—	317	—	317	378
1962	—	169	—	169	353
1963	—	24	—	24	325
1964	—	151	—	151	395
1965	—	145	—	145	394
1966	—	285	—	285	362
1967	—	229	—	229	344
Houses in course of erection	—	344	—	344	—

Number of dwellinghouses of all classes 48,290

Number of new dwellinghouses erected 573

Number of houses owned by the Corporation 11,706

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

(a)	(i)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	2,844
	(ii)	Number of inspections made for this purpose. ..	2,844
	(iii)	Number of revisits.	2,983
(b)	(i)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932.	571
	(ii)	Number of inspections made for the purpose. ..	571
(c)		Number of dwellinghouses found to be unfit for human habitation.	470
(d)		Number of dwellinghouses (excluding those referred to under the preceding sub-head) where nuisances or defects were found.	537

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice

Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers:—

Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which defects were remedied. 174

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957

(i)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	Nil
(ii)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.	
	(a) By Owners	Nil
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners. ..	Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(i)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	43
(ii)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
(a)	By Owners.	36
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners.	6

C. Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.

(i)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	49
(ii)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.	16
(iii)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which an Undertaking not to use for human habitation has been obtained	1
(iv)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made in lieu of Demolition Orders	6
(v)	Number of dwellinghouses closed	7
(vi)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were determined, the houses being rendered fit	Nil
(vii)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made in lieu of Demolition Orders were determined, the houses being rendered fit	2

D. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957.

(i)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.	3
(ii)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit.	Nil

E. Local Authority owned dwellinghouses Certified Unfit by the Medical Officer of Health.

(i)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which certificates of unfitness have been issued	48
(ii)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of certificates of unfitness	25

4. Housing Act, 1957, Part IV. Overcrowding.

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellinghouses known to be overcrowded at the end of the year	9
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein.	10
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	60
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported or discovered during the year	6
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	4
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	27

5. Housing Acts, 1949-1959. Improvement Grants.

	Discretionary Grants	Standard Grants
Number of applications received ..	19	295
Number of applications approved ..	15	289
Number in respect of owner/occupier houses	11	230
Number in respect of rented houses.	4	59
Number where work has been com- pleted	5	162

6. Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

Certificates of Disrepair not revoked	Nil
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7. Rent Act, 1957—Certificates of Disrepair issued

..	..	Nil
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SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

Clearance Areas represented and confirmed prior to 1st January, 1940

No. of Areas	No. of Houses	No. of Houses Demolished	No. of Houses Vacated	No. of Houses Occupied	No. of persons to be Displaced	No. of persons Displaced.
71*	1,544	1,532	12	—	5,136	5,136

*Compulsory Purchase Orders were made in respect of 9 of these areas and include 145 houses as property adjoining the areas and 636 persons to be displaced.

PROGRESS OF SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

Period 1st January 1940 to 31st December 1966.

Orders in respect of 115 Clearance Areas were confirmed of which 74 and part of one were dealt with as Compulsory Purchase Orders and which, in many cases, include adjoining properties reasonably necessary for satisfactory redevelopment.

A Summary of these Areas is as follows:

No. of Areas	In Clearance Areas		In Lands Adjoining	
	No. of houses	No. of persons to be Displaced	No. of houses	No. of persons to be Displaced
115	2059	4719	309	805

Period ending 31st December 1967

No.	Clearance Area	Date of				No. of Houses	No. of Persons to be displaced
		Repre- sentation	Order	Ministry Enquiry or Inspect'n	Confirm- ation		
111	St. Stephen's Road	11.1.66	1.6.66	18.10.66	14.2.67	24	85
114	Manchester Road No. 8	12.7.66	5.10.66	—	16.1.67	9	14
115	Manchester Road No. 9	12.7.66	5.10.66	—	16.1.67	9	23
118	Wakefield Road No. 1	10.5.66	5.10.66	1.3.67	16.5.67	2	3
119	Wakefield Road No. 2	10.5.66	5.10.66	1.3.67	16.5.67	6	9
120	Wakefield Road No. 3	10.5.66	5.10.66	1.3.67	16.5.67	4	11
121	Wakefield Road No. 4	10.5.66	5.10.66	1.3.67	16.5.67	4	10
124	Northgate No. 2	12.7.66	2.11.66	—	1.2.67	6	21
125	Lockwood Road No. 3	11.10.66	1.3.67	26.7.67	29.9.67	34	111
126	Stoney Battery	13.12.66	1.2.67	—	28.3.67	12	25
127	Woodhead Road No. 2	10.1.67	7.6.67	1.11.67	12.12.67	16	30
128	Jim Lane	7.2.67	3.5.67	—	6.7.67	6	10
129	Briar Lane	10.10.67	—	—	—	11	18
130	Milnsbridge No. 1	14.3.67	7.6.67	—	22.8.67	4	6
110	Paddock No. 7	11.4.67	1.11.67	—	—	104	247
131	Paddock No. 8	9.5.67	4.10.67	—	17.11.67	8	17
132	Paddock Foot	9.5.67	2.8.67	—	25.9.67	19	47
133	Colne Road	11.7.67	—	—	—	15	33
135	Silver Street	12.9.67	—	—	—	33	100
136	Prospect Street No. 1	10.10.67	—	—	—	23	48
137	Prospect Street No. 2	10.10.67	—	—	—	8	41
138	Primrose Hill No. 1	11.7.67	—	—	—	6	16
139	Primrose Hill No. 2	11.7.67	—	—	—	51	101
140	Primrose Hill No. 3	11.7.67	—	—	—	11	13
141	Primrose Hill No. 4	11.7.67	—	—	—	24	69
142	Primrose Hill No. 5	11.7.67	—	—	—	23	50
143	Whiteley Street No. 5	12.12.67	—	—	—	6	19

A Compulsory Purchase Order was made in respect of Area Number 110, and it has been resolved to make Compulsory Purchase Orders in respect of Area Numbers 129, 133, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 141, 142 and 143.

Summary of rehousing and demolition during 1967, following action under the Housing Acts.

Number of houses vacated	..	..	233
Number of persons displaced	..	..	586
Number of houses demolished	..	..	259

Co-ordination with Other Departments.

Plans of new buildings and alterations to buildings submitted to the Highways and Town Planning Committee are examined, and any proposal which does not comply with the Acts or Regulations enforced by the Health Department is noted and the plans amended accordingly.

Improvement grants are administered by the Borough Architect. Where an owner makes an enquiry or applies for an improvement grant the Borough Architect consults the Health Department and an opinion is expressed on any action likely to be taken under the Housing Act.

As a result of these enquiries and applications 568 inspections have been made by Public Health Inspectors.

As a result of applications for Corporation Mortgages for House Purchase, 116 inspections have been made.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

At the end of the year the number of registered premises was 6, a decrease of 1 during the year.

8 visits were paid to these premises and conditions were found to be satisfactory. 9 samples were taken, 8 satisfied the prescribed tests. In the remaining case where the sample did not satisfy the tests, the manufacturer was warned.

There are no premises in the Borough where rag flock is manufactured or stored.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Two full-time operatives are engaged on dealing with surface infestation. All work is carried out in accordance with recommendations laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The substances used for treatments are Warfarin, Raticate and Sakarat for rats and Warfarin, Alphakil and tracking dust for mice. In addition zinc phosphide is used where the pre-baiting method is carried out.

During the year 721 complaints of infestations were made to this Department. Of these complaints 320 were in relation to rats. Most of the infestations continue to be of a minor nature.

Wherever drains are suspected to be the source of rat infestation they are smoke tested under the provisions of Section 48 of the Public Health Act, 1936. During the year 9 drains were tested, of which 8 were found to be defective and to be a likely source of infestation.

Maintenance treatments of the sewers are carried out for the Borough Engineer's Department under contract.

The following Tables give a summary of the work carried out:

I. Pre-baiting method of control

	Treatments carried out	No. of pre-baiting points	Poison baits laid	No. of bodies found
Rats ..	—	—	—	—
Mice ..	6	626	159	9
Totals ..	6	626	159	9

The number of pre-bait treatments has been considerably reduced as satisfactory results have been obtained by the use of other substances.

II. Warfarin, "Raticate" and "Sakarar" direct poisoning method

	Treatments started or continued	No. of bodies found
Rats	217	147
Mice	51	29
Totals	268	176

III. Tracking Dust and "Alphakil" method

During the year 441 treatments were carried out and 242 bodies were found.

IV. Sewer Treatments

Total number of manholes	No. of manholes baited	No. of manholes showing part-take	No. of manholes showing complete take
4,832	2,115	7	118

AIR RAID SHELTERS

During the year 18 inspections were made. Two shelters were closed on certification by the Medical Officer of Health because of constant misuse.

PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES

There are 54 Conveniences situated in the Borough, providing the following facilities:—

For Gentlemen
35

For Ladies
19

Comprising:—

Urinals only 2

W.C.s and Washbasins .. 19

Urinals and Washbasins 4

Urinals and W.C.s .. 6

Urinals W.C.s and Washbasins 23

Free washing facilities are provided at all Conveniences where space permits.

During the year work was completed on the modernisation of the Market Place Conveniences. This included reconstructing the area forming the covering to the conveniences, renewing all sanitary fittings with the exception of the urinal stalls, covering the surfaces of the walls and ceilings with mosaics, modernising doors and fixing new cupboards and reforming the ventilation system. A new police sub-station, new telephone kiosks and covered entrances to the conveniences complete the modernisation of the surface over the conveniences.

At the Market Place Conveniences ("Ladies" and "Gentlemen") an attendant is on duty at each place throughout the time the conveniences are open. Washing facilities with hot water are provided and there are also free washing facilities. Washing facilities with hot water are also provided free at one other ladies' convenience. Four men with two vans are employed on cleaning the conveniences. One lady cleaner is employed part-time only.

Wilful damage still continues to be done to the fittings in the conveniences.

Fairs Sanitary Accommodation

On one occasion during the year a fair was held at Canker Lane, Leeds Road. Tub-closets were provided by the Markets and Fairs Department. On a second occasion a fair was held on the Open Market Ground, Great Northern Street. In this case the permanent conveniences were available for the use of those attending the fair. On each occasion the conveniences were inspected by Public Health Inspectors during the time the fair was open, and found to be satisfactory.

CINEMAS

There are 3 cinemas in the Borough. During the year visits have been paid. Conditions as to sanitary accommodation were generally found to be satisfactory.

SAMPLING AND EXAMINATION OF WATER

Water from Corporation Mains.	Number of Samples		
	Taken	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
Chemical Analysis	11	—	1
Bacteriological Examination	65	—	4

Summary of examination of water from Public Swimming Pools and Paddling Pools carried out by Public Health Inspectors.

(1) PH Value and Chlorine Content.

Swimming Pools	No. of days when tested	No. of satisfactory tests	No. of unsatisfactory tests
Cambridge Road			
(1) Large Pool	61	61	—
(2) Small Pool	62	62	—
Ramsden Street	54	54	—
New Street School	38	38	—
Salendine Nook			
Schools	62	62	—
Almondbury County			
Secondary School	57	57	—
TOTALS	334	334	—

Paddling Pools	No. of days when tested	No. of satisfactory tests	No. of unsatisfactory tests
Greenhead Park	12	12	—
Beaumont Park	8	8	—
Ravensknowle Park	13	13	—
Fernside	12	12	—
TOTALS	45	45	—

(2) Bacteriology.

Test Applied.

Examination of water from Swimming Baths and Paddling Pools.	Number of Samples		
	Taken	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
From Swimming Baths			
(Bacteriological Examination)	53	—	5
„ Paddling Pools („ „)	14	—	8

(All bacteriological results are based on the standard for tap water as specified by the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Housing and Local Government.)

Where the water from the swimming baths or paddling pools is found to be unsatisfactory, the appropriate Department is notified and the necessary measures are taken to bring the water up to a satisfactory standard.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

The number of licences in force at the end of the year was 7, a decrease of 1 during the year. 19 visits were made to the premises. Conditions were found to be satisfactory.

ANIMALS BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

At the end of the year there were 6 licensed premises in the Borough, the same as last year. During the year 10 visits were paid. Conditions were found to be satisfactory.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

At the end of the year there were 3 licensed riding establishments in the Borough. 3 visits were paid during the year. Conditions were found to be satisfactory.

FABRICS (MISDESCRIPTION) ACT, 1913

THE FACRICS (MISDESCRIPTION) REGULATIONS, 1959

During the year 3 samples of fabrics were submitted for examination. All satisfied either the verbal or advertised claim as to its flame proofness.

THE NIGHTDRESSES (SAFETY) REGULATIONS, 1967

The Nightdresses (Safety) Regulations, 1967, came into operation on the 1st September, 1967, superseding the Children's Nightdresses Regulations, 1964.

The Regulations impose requirements to prevent or reduce risk of death or personal injury in relation to nightdresses. They relate to the materials used in children's nightdresses, and amongst other matters, require any fabric used to be of a kind capable of satisfying the requirements of the British Standard for fabrics described as of low flammability. Adults' nightdresses must either comply with the requirements imposed in relation to children's nightdresses or bear a warning label, "Keep away from Fire" stitched to the garment. Until the 1st March, 1968, however, it is sufficient if the warning is set out on a label attached to the garment. Nightdresses made of fabrics which have been treated with chemicals to make them safe from fire must be labelled. Provision is also made that goods manufactured before the coming into operation of the regulations, shall be subject to the regulations.

Three children's nightdresses, as described by the regulations, were purchased during the year and submitted for examination and testing. All were found to be satisfactory.

MILK SUPPLY

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

THE MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1965

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959

The following Table shows the number of sellers of milk in the Borough:

	In the Borough	Coming into the Borough	Total
Dairymen and Distributors	265*	36	301
Dairies	4	—	4
Shops selling bottled milk	223	—	223

*This figure includes 223 selling from shops.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963

Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations, 1965

The following licences were in force at 31st December 1967:

Dealer's Pasteuriser's Licences	1
Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences.	
Untreated	84
Pasteurised	93
Sterilised	260
Ultra Heat-Treated	46

(No Ultra Heated Treated milk is being sold in the Borough at present).

Milk Supplied to Schools

All schools in the Borough under the jurisdiction of the Education Department are supplied with pasteurised milk.

Samples of all milk in the Borough, including milk supplied to schools, are obtained regularly by the Health Department for examination and prescribed tests.

Milk Bottles/Complaints of Milk

Four complaints were received during the year of milk bottles being in a dirty condition. In one case, where the milk had been bottled in the Borough, the processors were warned against further complaints. In the other 3 cases the milk had been bottled in dairies situated outside the Borough. In each case the Chief Public Health Inspector of the district in which the dairy was situated was notified of the complaint.

One complaint was received of milk bottles not being properly capped, allowing the spillage of milk down the outside of the bottles. As this was farm bottled milk from premises outside the Borough, the producer and the County Milk Regulations Officer were notified.

Three complaints were received of the peculiar taste of the milk. One was of milk cartoned in the Borough and obtained from a vending machine. Samples of milk from the same machine were, on examination, found to be satisfactory. The other 2 complaints were in respect of: 1. Milk bottled in a dairy situated outside the Borough, samples from the same supplier proved satisfactory. The other complaint was in respect of farm bottled milk from premises outside the Borough. The three bottles of milk, the subject of the complaint, were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. The milk from one bottle was reported as satisfactory, the milk from the other two bottles as tasting "soapy". The County Milk Regulations Officer was notified.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Tubercle Bacilli

Thirty-five samples of milk have been examined during the year for tubercle bacilli and for the tenth year in succession no sample was found to be positive.

Brucella Abortus

During the year 117 samples of milk have been examined and 7 found to be positive. Four samples were of milk from herds in the Borough and 3 from milk produced out of the Borough. So far as the Borough cases are concerned there were 3 notices still in force at the end of the year requiring milk from 5 cows to be heat-treated before being sold for human consumption. Of these, 2 were in respect of infection first traced in 1966. In tracing infection of milk, 102 samples from individual cows were taken, of which 8 were found to be positive.

Further to the above, one notice was served in respect of a cow already the subject of a notice, which was moved to other premises. The cow was eventually slaughtered.

In respect of milk from cows on premises outside the Borough, there were 4 notices still in force at 31st December, 1967. Of these, one was in respect of infection first traced in 1964, and one in respect of infection first traced in 1965. In these cases the investigation is carried out by the Public Health Inspector of the district in which the premises are situated.

Antibiotics in Milk

During the year 19 samples of milk have been examined for the presence of antibiotics. In no case was the presence of an antibiotic found.

Salmonella Typhimurium Infection

Four bulk samples of milk were taken during the year from a producer/retailer in the Borough following cases of salmonella typhimurium. All the samples were found to be negative.

As the result of several other cases of salmonella typhimurium, which it was thought could be associated with the milk supply from a producer/retailer whose farm is situated outside the Borough, assistance was given to the Public Health Inspector of that district. One hundred and forty-three samples of milk from individual cows and 22 bulk samples were taken. Eventually 2 cows were found to be excreting salmonella typhimurium organisms and were slaughtered.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Designation of Milk	Number of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Percentage Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory Methylene Blue Test	Percentage Unsatisfactory	Number Examined for Tubercle Bacilli	Number Containing Tubercle Bacilli	Percentage Containing Tubercle Bacilli	Number Examined for Brucella Abortus	Number Containing Brucella Abortus	Percentage Containing Brucella Abortus
1. UNTREATED MILK											
1. Produced in the Borough	56	52	92.86	4	7.14	19	—	—	60	4	6.67
2. Produced out of the Borough	53	51	96.23	2	3.77	16	—	—	57	3	5.26
TOTALS	109	103	94.50	6	5.50	35	—	—	117	7	5.98

Designation of Milk	Number of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Percentage Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory Methylene Blue Test	Percentage Unsatisfactory
2. HEAT TREATED					
A. PASTEURISED					
1. Processed in the Borough	51	48	94.12	3	5.88
2. Processed out of the Borough	42	31	73.81	11	26.19
B. STERILISED					
1. Processed out of the Borough	25	25	100.00	—	—
C. SCHOOLS SUPPLY					
1. Processed out of the Borough	17	17	100.00	—	—
TOTALS	135	121	89.63	14	10.37

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959.

Number of premises registered for storage and sale	438
Number of premises registered for storage only	2
Number of premises registered for manufacture, storage and sale	19
Number of premises registered for manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream and "lollies"	2
Number of premises registered for manufacture, storage and sale of "lollies"	3
Manufacturers using heat treatment	6
Manufacturers using cold mix	4
Number registered not now manufacturing	14

The total number of samples examined was 132. 77 samples had been produced within the Borough, of which 73 (94.81%) were satisfactory, Grades 1 and 2, and 4 (5.19%) were unsatisfactory, Grades 3 and 4, 55 samples had been produced out of the Borough, of which 52 (94.55%) were satisfactory, Grades 1 and 2, and 3 (5.45%) were unsatisfactory, Grade 4. Appropriate action was taken in the case of unsatisfactory samples, including, where necessary, an inspection of the plant. In all cases the ice cream subsequently returned to a satisfactory state.

FOOD INSPECTION

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Registered Food Premises.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 16.

Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1953, Section 30 (extending Section 16 above, respecting ice cream).

Premises for the manufacture and/or sale of ice cream and/or lollies	464
--	-----

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 16.

Premises for the preparation of preserved foods.	86
--	----

Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949. Section 45.

Hawkers of Food and their Premises	30
--	----

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Dairies	4
-----------------	---

The number and type of food premises in the Borough are as follows:-

Bakehouses	51
Butchers	138
Canteens and Kitchens	95
Chemists and Druggists	34
Clubs	117
Confectioners	82
Fish, Fruit and Greengrocery	104
Fried Fish	99
Grocery	351
Ice Cream	12
Ice Cream Manufacturers including "lollies"	24
Mineral Water Manufacturers	3
Public Houses and Licensed Premises	203

Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars	..	..	..	..	70
Supermarkets	..	..	..	..	4
Sweets	..	..	..	..	177
Sweets, Wholesalers	..	..	..	..	10
Tripe and Tripe Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	4
Wholesale Food Premises	..	..	..	..	21
Wines and Spirits	..	..	..	..	6
Total	..	..	..	..	1,614

The following visits and inspections were made during the year:

Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	33
Condensed Milk Regulations	..	..	..	..	100
Dairies and Milkshops	..	..	..	..	79
Food Hawkers Premises	..	..	..	..	19
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. Premises	..	..	..	..	949
Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966	..	..	..	..	638
Labelling of Food Orders	..	..	..	..	462
Merchandise Marks Act	..	..	..	..	571
Restaurant Kitchens	..	..	..	..	97
School Kitchens	..	..	..	..	28
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	1,085
Total	..	..	..	..	4,061

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960 FOOD HYGIENE (MARKETS, STALLS and DELIVERY VEHICLES) REGULATIONS, 1966

During the year a total of 1,457 inspections were made under these Regulations.

The following is a summary of defects and breaches of Regulations found.

Food Premises

Accumulation of refuse	..	..	..	..	..	42
Clothing, Accommodation for	..	..	..	..	..	18
„ Dirty	..	..	..	..	..	2
Defective, Walls, Floor, Ceiling	..	..	..	..	..	44
„ Woodwork, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	5
Food, Requiring Protection	..	..	..	..	..	17
Food, Wrapping of	..	..	..	..	..	1
Equipment, Defective	..	..	..	..	..	26
„ Requiring Cleansing	..	..	..	..	..	33
Personal Cleanliness	..	..	..	..	..	5
Provision of First Aid Equipment	..	..	..	..	..	31
„ „ Hot Water Supply	..	..	..	..	..	24
„ „ Notice to Wash Hands	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ „ Sink	..	..	..	..	..	12
„ „ Soap, Towels, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	14
„ „ Wash Hand Basin	..	..	..	..	..	30
„ „ Water Supply	..	..	..	..	..	1
Requiring Cleansing/Decorating	..	..	..	..	..	76
„ Lighting	..	..	..	..	..	6
„ Ventilation	..	..	..	..	..	8
Storage of Food not Satisfactory	..	..	..	..	..	7
Smoking, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	9
Towels Dirty	..	..	..	..	..	1
W.C.s Connecting directly with Food Premises	..	..	..	..	..	12
„ Defective	..	..	..	..	..	26
„ Requiring Labelling	..	..	..	..	..	3

Stalls

Defective Floors	2
Defective Woodwork, etc.	1
Provision of Covering	17
Lighting	7
Name and Address	16
Receptacles for Refuse	7
Requiring Cleansing	4
Sinks/Wash Hand Basins	5

Vehicles

Provision of Floor Covering	1
Requiring Cleansing	1
TOTAL	515

Type of Premises	No. of Premises	No. of Premises Fitted to Comply with Reg. 16		No. of Premises to which Reg. 19 Applies	No. of Premises Fitted to comply with Reg. 19
		Fixed	Portable		
Bakehouses	51	51	—	51	51
Butchers	138	113	25	113	113
Confectioners	82	63	19	82	82
Fish, Fruit and Green-grocery	104	79	25	104	104
Fried Fish	99	62	37	99	99
Grocery	351	239	112	348	348
Ice Cream	12	12	—	12	12
Ice Cream Manufacturers including Lollies	24	24	—	24	24
Public Houses and Licensed Premises	203	203	—	203	203
Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars	70	67	3	70	70
Supermarkets	4	4	—	4	4
Sweets	177	102	71	166	166
Sweets, Wholesalers	10	10	—	—	9
Tripe and Tripe Manufacturers	4	4	—	4	4
Wholesale Food Premises	21	21	—	—	21

School Kitchens.

School kitchens are inspected periodically and any unsatisfactory conditions reported to the Education Authority.

28 inspections were made during the year and the conditions were generally satisfactory.

Proceedings taken.

During the year authority was given for proceedings to be taken in respect of breaches of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, in three instances, one against the proprietress of a cafe, one against an employee in the same cafe and one against the proprietors of licensed premises which include a restaurant.

In the first case which was heard in the Magistrates' Court on the 8th September, 1967, the proprietress of the cafe pleaded guilty to 7 summonses and was fined a total of £75.

In the second case heard on the same day, the defendant pleaded guilty to smoking in a room where there was open food and was fined £5.

The third case was heard in the Magistrates' Court on the 9th February, 1968, the defendants pleaded guilty to 9 summonses and were fined a total of £150.

HAWKERS OF FOOD AND THEIR PREMISES

Section 45 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949, requires the registration of hawkers of food and their premises. At the end of the year the number of persons and premises registered was 30, a decrease of 9 during the year. During the year visits were paid to the premises. The conditions were generally satisfactory.

In addition to the above there were 18 registered hawkers of food coming into the Borough from premises outside the Borough; this is an increase of 2 during the year. In these cases the Chief Public Health Inspector of the district in which the premises of the hawkers are situated is asked for his observations.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

Routine checks have been made to ensure compliance with the various Marking Orders made under the Act. Where contraventions were noted cautions were issued. In no case was it thought necessary to institute legal proceedings in respect of non-compliance with the Marking Orders.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR—MEAT INSPECTION

All slaughtering is carried out at the Public Abattoir with the exception of one private slaughterhouse used for the slaughter of horses for human consumption.

The carcasses and organs of all animals slaughtered are inspected at the time of slaughter by Public Health Inspectors who are certified Meat and Food Inspectors. All carcasses passed fit for human consumption are marked with a stamp identifying the Inspector by whom the inspection was carried out.

The following Table shows the number of animals slaughtered and the percentage found to be diseased or unsound.

	Cattle exc. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Horses at Horse Slaughter house	Totals
Number slaughtered	10,063	500	352	25,370	9	16,867	732	53,893
Number inspected	10,063	500	352	25,370	9	16,867	732	53,893
Tuberculosis								
Whole Carcasses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Organs	—	—	—	—	—	94	—	94
Percentage	—	—	—	—	—	0.56	—	0.56
Other Diseases								
Whole Carcasses	—	1	11	45	—	44	—	101
Percentage	—	0.20	3.13	0.18	—	0.26	—	0.19
Parts	2	2	1	18	—	59	—	82
Organs	3,613	143	—	944	—	935	—	5,635
Percentage	35.92	29.00	0.28	3.79	—	5.89	—	10.61

All bovine animals were inspected for cysticercus bovis, 14 localised infections were found. The carcasses and organs were dealt with in the manner prescribed by the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.

Diseases and conditions for which the carcasses and parts of carcasses were condemned.

	Bull'ks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Abscesses	—	—	—	—	8	48	56
Arthritis	—	—	—	—	3	3	6
Bruising	1	1	1	1	7	26	37
Cysts Generalised	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Decomposition	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Emaciation (Pathological)	—	—	1	—	26	2	29
Fevered	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Immaturity	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
Injury	—	—	1	—	—	2	3
Joint Ill	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Metritis, Septic	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Moribund	—	—	—	—	8	1	9
Oedema	—	—	—	1	1	3	5
Pericarditis, Septic	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Peritonitis, Septic	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
Pleurisy, Septic	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia, Septic	—	—	—	—	1	6	7
Tumours	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Uraemia	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals	1	1	3	12	63	103	183

Tuberculosis Order 1938

No cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order during the year.

Total Weights of Diseased and Unsound Meat and Offals

Beef	776 lbs.
Veal	438 lbs.
Mutton	2,078 lbs.
Pork	6,937 lbs.
Offals	37,407 lbs.

Disposal of Condemned Meat.

After having been treated with dye, condemned meat is sold to a private contractor who transports it in a marked and locked container to his works. The meat is digested into fertiliser and the fat extracted for industrial use.

Knacker meat is sorted out and the best, having been stained, is sold for animal food. The remaining meat is dealt with as above.

Transport of Meat.

Constant supervision is kept on vehicles at the Public Abattoir and also on those delivering to retail shops. On no occasion was it found necessary to institute proceedings during the year.

Licensing of Slaughtermen.

Number of licences issued during the year	30
Number of conditional licences issued during the year ..	4

Knackers Yard

There is one knacker's yard in the Borough. 178 visits have been paid to the premises during the year. No contraventions of the Regulations were discovered.

OTHER FOODS FOUND UNSOUND AND UNWHOLESOME

Bacon	..	..	..	..	..	..	296 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Beef	..	..	..	..	..	..	36 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Bones	..	..	..	..	..	..	212 lbs.
Butter	..	..	..	..	..	..	51 lbs.
Cauliflowers	..	..	..	..	..	..	36 crates
Cheese	..	..	..	..	..	..	51 lbs. 143 portions
Chickens	..	..	..	..	..	..	195
Dates	..	..	..	..	..	..	36 packets
Eggs, liquid	..	..	..	..	..	..	344 lbs.
Fat	..	..	..	..	..	..	244 lbs.
Fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 stones
Frozen Food	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,300 items
Grapes	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 bunches
Ham, cooked	..	..	..	..	..	..	52 lbs., 5ozs.
Lamb's Liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	54 lbs.
Lard	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 lbs.
Margarine	..	..	..	..	..	..	34 lbs.
Meat Pies	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 dozen
Mutton	..	..	..	..	..	..	38 lbs.
Ox Liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	147 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Peaches	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 trays
Pig Kidney	..	..	..	..	..	..	91 lbs.
Pork	..	..	..	..	..	..	150 lbs.
Rabbit	..	..	..	..	..	..	96 lbs.
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	..	42 lbs.
Sausage	..	..	..	..	..	..	173 lbs.
Tinned Goods	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,170
Watercress	..	..	..	..	..	..	720 bundles
Yams	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 cwt., 2 qtr.
Food damaged by Fire	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 tons, 5 cwt., 2 qtr.

SALVAGING OF FIRE DAMAGED FOOD

On the night of 2nd November, 1967, a fire destroyed the three top floors of a large department store in the centre of the town. The ground floor was occupied by a supermarket. All food stuff not on display was stored in the basement. As the fire occurred immediately prior to the Christmas period there was an unusually large stock of food, the value of which was said to be in the region of £20,000. Attempts were made to salvage as much of the food as possible.

As most of the damage to the foodstuffs was caused by water, all the perishables such as confectionery, flour, fats, sugar, etc., were destroyed. All the food was inspected before being removed from the premises and in its original situation of storage. The operation took place in the most appalling conditions. The basement was flooded in parts to a depth of two feet, and the water had taken up the large stock of soap, detergents and cereals, which made conditions worse. Assistance was given by the Civil Defence who set up emergency lighting.

As the building was considered to be dangerous, salvaging did not commence until the Monday following the fire. The operation took about ten days, and during that period some 40% of the food was destroyed under supervision.

Meat from a butcher's shop on the ground floor was removed to the firm's depot in a neighbouring authority. The Chief Public Health Inspector was informed and consequently approximately one ton of meat was condemned and destroyed.

COMPLAINT OF TAINTED MEAT

An unusual complaint occurred during the year, the investigation of which covered a comparatively long period.

The management of a butcher's shop reported that several complaints had been received from customers of the meat being tainted. In the course of a week some 60 complaints had been received at the shop. Several samples of both raw and cooked meat were submitted to the public analyst. Nothing definite could be found, but after several days it was decided that there was a taint present in some of the samples and that it appeared to be of a phenolic nature. In certain places in the shop and the basement cutting-up room, at times, a slight smell resembling some phenol substance could be detected.

A thorough inspection of the premises revealed nothing. No changes in use had occurred in the adjoining premises. The drains were tested and no defects found. Samples of wrapping paper, wall covering, and even cleansing fluids were examined without result. Washing and cleansing materials were examined as also were the delivery vans. The public health inspectors of the districts where the slaughterhouses from which the meat was obtained, were notified. Nothing was found at these premises. There had been no change in the staff. The security staff of the company were also brought into the investigation.

After some time it was decided by the management to thoroughly cleanse the premises, removing all equipment and fittings. This was carried out under supervision during one weekend. After this, complaints were still received.

Further investigation was made into the ventilation system in the basement room, some alterations had been made to the system to comply with the requirements of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act. This room was constructed of a surface cladding making false walls with air spaces between the surface and the actual walls.

The extractor fan was situated within 4 feet of an inspection chamber the fan was of a large design and very powerful. The inspection chamber lid was of the normal double seal type.

Tests were carried out using smoke generators, and it was found that this fan when working, created a negative pressure over the inspection chamber, and sewer gas was drawn through the seal of the inspection chamber cover. It was also found that the system allowed some of the tainted air to be re-circulated via the inlet fan around the basement room. Tests were made with "Dräger"* gas detector equipment which confirmed the above. The concentration of phenols in the sewer was so strong that the equipment was not capable of measuring it. With the cover in position and the fan working, readings of 5 parts per million were obtained. Phenols were also detected in the main hall of the store.

Due to these findings it was concluded that the ventilation system was responsible for the tainting of the meat, the fat absorbing the phenolic substances in the atmosphere.

The firm concerned viewed the matter very seriously, and the cutting-up room was reconstructed and the butcher's shop part of the premises altered at a cost of between £7,000 and £8,000.

During the period of investigation over 200 complaints were received by the firm, but none at the Health Department.

*The "Dräger" gas detector equipment consists of a hand-operated aspirator which draws a known quantity of air through a phial containing a chemical reagent which reacts if the sought after chemical is present.

The equipment can be used for detecting other chemicals, such as coal gas, trichloroethylene, etc., by using phials containing the appropriate reagents.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

1. Articles Analysed

FORMAL
Satisfactory Unsatisfactory

INFORMAL
Satisfactory Unsatisfactory

Ale	1	—	—	—					
Almond Marzipan	—	—	1	—					
Baking Powder	—	—	2	—					
Beverages	—	—	1	—					
Blackcurrant Pie Filling	—	—	1	—					
Butter Sweets	—	—	5	—					
Cereals	—	—	7	1					
Cheese	—	1	6	2					
Cinnamon Sugar	—	—	1	—					
Coconut	—	—	1	—					
Cod Liver Oil	—	—	1	—					
Confectionery	—	—	3	—					
Confectionery Sugar	—	—	4	—					
Cornflour	—	—	1	—					
Cream	—	—	2	—					
Cream, double	—	—	3	—					
Cut Mixed Peel	—	—	2	—					
Cyder	—	—	1	—					
Dried Fruits	—	—	8	—					
Drugs, Patent Medicines, etc.	—	—	26	2					
Eucalyptus Oil	—	—	1	—					
Exotic Foods	—	—	11	—					
Fish Products	—	—	14	—					
Flavouring Essence	—	—	3	—					
Food Colouring	—	—	2	—					
Fruit Juice and Syrup	1	—	4	1					
Gelatine	—	—	1	—					
Gravy Browning	—	—	2	—					
Ground Nut Oil	—	—	1	—					
Honey Butter	—	—	1	—					
Ice Cream	—	—	14	—					
Ice Cream Powder	—	—	1	—					
Jelly	—	—	3	—					
Lard	—	—	2	1					
Lentils	—	—	1	—					
Meat Products	—	—	18	2					
Meat Tenderiser	—	—	1	—					
Milk	130	22	4	—					
Milk, tinned	—	—	3	—					
Milk, skimmed (granules)	—	—	1	—					
Milk Pudding	—	—	3	—					
Mint in Vinegar	—	—	1	—					
Mustard Oil	—	—	1	—					
Pickles	—	—	1	—					
Preservatives	—	—	6	—					
Seasoning	—	—	2	—					
Soft Drinks	1	1	18	3					
Soup	—	—	2	1					
Spices	—	—	9	—					
Spirits	4	—	—	—					
Suet, Shredded Beef	—	—	1	—					
Tea	—	—	6	—					
Vegetables	—	—	1	—					
Vegetables, canned	—	—	2	—					
Vegetable Juice	—	—	1	—					
Vegetable Oil Shortening	—	—	1	—					
Vinegar	1	—	1	—					
Wines	1	1	—	—					
Yoghurt	—	—	1	1					
Yoghurt Chocolate	—	—	1	—					
	139	25	222	14					

2. Details of action taken in respect of samples reported by the Public Analyst as unsatisfactory.

No.	Article	Result of Analysis	Action
1	Danish Mycella Cheese (Informal)	Irregular labelling	Vendor warned. Later cheese found to be correctly labelled.
7	Cream Cheese (Informal)	Deficient in fat and irregular labelling.	Formal sample taken. (See No. 33 below).
28	Pork Sausage (Informal)	Contains undeclared preservatives.	Vendor warned. On a subsequent visit an appropriate notice was displayed.
30	Pork Sausage (Informal)	Contains undeclared preservatives.	Vendor warned. On a subsequent visit an appropriate notice was displayed.
13	Milk	Contains 2.1% extraneous water.	}
14	Milk	Contains 2.1% extraneous water.	
15	Milk	Contains 5.0% extraneous water.	
16	Milk	Contains 4.9% extraneous water.	
17	Milk	Contains 4.9% extraneous water.	
23	Milk	Contains 1.6% extraneous water.	}
24	Milk	Contains 0.5% extraneous water.	
25	Milk	Contains 1.7% extraneous water.	
26	Milk	Contains 1.5% extraneous water.	
27	Milk	Contains 0.8% extraneous water.	
33	Cream Cheese	Deficient in fat and irregular labelling.	Vendor warned. Further sample proved genuine.
40	Milk	10.3% deficient in fat.	Vendor warned. Further sample proved genuine.
49	Milk	Contains 6.9% extraneous water.	}
50	Milk	Contains 3.0% extraneous water.	
51	Milk	Contains 1.8% extraneous water.	
52	Milk	Contains 5.2% extraneous water.	
53	Milk	Contains 6.3% extraneous water.	
54	Milk	Contains 2.7% extraneous water.	
56	Milk	Contains 4.0% extraneous water.	

Defendants fined.
£15.0.0 and
£14.14.0 costs.

No.	Article	Result of Analysis	Action
53	Soup Mixture (Informal)	Irregular labelling.	Manufacturer's attention drawn to labelling. New packages satisfactory.
61	Yoghurt (Informal)	Fermenting.	Vendor warned. Existing stock destroyed.
89	Tonic Water (Informal)	Deficient in quinine.	Formal sample taken. See No. 121 below.
91	Syrup of Black-currant B.P.C. (Informal)	Deficient in ascorbic acid.	Formal sample taken proved genuine.
103	Calcium Lactate Tablets B.P. (Informal)	Irregular labelling. Dosage expressed as 5 grains instead of 300 mg.	Vendor's attention drawn to requirements.
109	Milk	4.0% deficient in fat.	Vendor warned. Further sample proved genuine.
121	Tonic Water	Deficient in quinine.	Vendor warned and manufacturer advised. (Deficiency probably due to storage in strong sunlight in shop window. Other sample not so stored found genuine).
128	Milk	Contains 5.8% extraneous water.	Defendant fined £5.0.0 and £19.18.6 costs.
134	Milk	Contains 2.4% extraneous water.	Producer warned. Further sample proved genuine.
156	Milk	Contains 0.2% extraneous water.	Producer warned. Further sample proved genuine.
140	Vermicellies (Informal)	Irregular claim for vitamin content.	Producer advised. (Imported from Pakistan. Business changed hands. No more in stock. Source of supply in this country not been able to be traced).
162	Port	Advertised by notice as "Port from the Wood" but was obtained from a polythene container labelled "Rich Ruby Wine".	Vendor warned. Later found to be described satisfactorily.

No.	Article	Result of Analysis	Action
161	Lard (Informal)	Rancid.	Sample taken at request of retail stockist who had already withdrawn it from sale. Stock subsequently destroyed.
165	Shandy (Informal)	Irregular labelling.	Manufacturer's attention drawn to irregularity. New labels to be printed.
214	Lemonade (Informal)	Irregular labelling.	Manufacturer's attention drawn to irregularity.
228	Friars Balsam B.P. (Informal)	Label obsolete, should be B.P.C.	Manufacturer's attention drawn to irregularity. New labels to be printed.

EXTRANEOUS MATTER IN FOOD

63 complaints were received of food containing foreign matter or insects, being affected with stains, having abnormal taste or being mouldy or being in a decomposing or fermenting state. In 15 cases it was found that although the complaints may have been justified the food was, in fact, harmless and wholesome. In all cases where it was thought necessary, and where proceedings were not taken, a caution was given. Legal proceedings were taken as follows:—

Offence	Result
Fruit tart in a mouldy condition. Exposure for the purpose of sale of fruit tarts in a mouldy condition	Fined £5.0.0 on each summons and £5.0.0 costs.
Bacon in a decomposing state. In possession for the purpose of sale of bacon in a decomposing state ..	Fined £15.0.0. Fined £15.0.0.
Loaf in a mouldy condition	Fined £20.0.0 and £3.3.0 costs.
Sliver of wood in bun	Fined £10.0.0 and £2.2.0 costs.
Yoghurt in a fermenting state	Two summonses. Fined £10.0.0 and £3.3.0 costs on each summons.
In possession for the purpose of sale of chickens in a decomposing state	Fined £25.0.0.
Fruit pie containing body of a beetle.. .. .	Fined £10.0.0 and £2.2.0 costs.
Soft drink containing part of the body of a fly ..	Fined £10.0.0 and £2.2.0 costs.
In possession for the purpose of sale of a chicken in a decomposing state	Fined £20.0.0.

PESTICIDES AND OTHER TOXIC CHEMICALS IN FOOD

In 1966 a scheme was proposed which will enable a systematic enquiry to be carried out into the extent of contamination of foodstuffs by toxic chemicals (particularly organo-chlorine pesticide residue). For the purpose of the scheme the country is divided into zones. This authority participates in zone 4 which comprises authorities in Durham County and the East, West and North Ridings, to the extent of obtaining 6 samples of food per year.

Last year 6 samples were obtained one each of the following foodstuffs, brown loaf, spring cabbage, all-bran (cereal), pork steak, lard (English), and untreated milk. No pesticide, etc., was found in the spring cabbage and untreated milk. One or some of the following—Gamma B.H.C., T.D.E., D.D.T., D.D.E., dieldrin and heptachlor were found in the other 4 samples, but in no sample were they considered to be excessive.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

REPORT ON SAMPLES SUBMITTED.

RAYMOND MALLINDER, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Public Analyst.

During the year 400 samples were submitted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, as follows:—

Milk	..	..	..	..	..	109
Milk, "Appeal to Cow"	..	..	..	..	..	32
Milk, Channel Islands	..	..	..	..	..	9
Milk, Homogenised	..	..	..	..	..	5
Milk, Sterilised	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Foods and Drugs	..	..	..	..	..	244

Thirty-nine samples were adulterated or irregular, *i.e.* 9.7% of the samples examined. This proportion is much higher than in recent years; the increase is largely due to one large batch of samples of milk containing extraneous water.

Milk. 22 samples of Milk were found to be adulterated or below standard; 20 were adulterated with water in amounts varying from 0.2 to 6.8%. 2 samples were 4% and 10% deficient in fat.

Cheese. The Cheese Regulations, 1965, came into operation on February 1st, 1967, and many shopkeepers were unprepared for the new labelling. Three samples of cheese were incorrectly or insufficiently labelled. As the year progressed, further samples were found to be correctly labelled.

Pork Sausage. Two samples were irregular in that they contained sulphur dioxide preservative without a proper declaration of its presence.

Soup Mixture. This was satisfactory as regards composition but the list of ingredients was irregular; the items were not in the order of the proportions of the ingredients.

Yoghurt. One sample was found to be out of condition and fermenting, doubtless owing to too long storage.

Soft Drinks. Two samples of Tonic Water were deficient in Quinine Sulphate. They may have been kept too long, or have been exposed to sunlight, which destroys quinine in solution.

One sample of shandy was deemed irregular because of the printing on the label which contravened the Soft Drinks Regulations, 1964.

A sample of Lemonade was labelled with a brand name which gave the impression that it contained Vitamin C whereas none was present nor intended. The makers agreed to amend the label.

Port Wine. A sample of this commodity was unsatisfactory because of confusion in labelling and notices; the sample was drawn from a ploythene container labelled "Rich Ruby Wine", and there was a notice "Port from the Wood".

Lard. One sample was reported as unsatisfactory for human consumption in that it was rancid.

Drugs. A sample of Calcium Lactate Tablets was irregular; the dosage was expressed in grains, whereas since January 31st, 1966, it should have been expressed in the metric system, *i.e.* in milligrams.

Friar's Balsam was labelled "B.P."; it should have had the suffix "B.P.C."

Syrup of Blackcurrant B.P.C. contained less than half the required content of Vitamin C.

Vermicellies. The label was printed partly in English and partly in a foreign language (Pakistani?) and contained the mis-spelt statement "full of vitamens". This general claim regarding vitamins is forbidden by The Labelling of Food Order, 1953. Claims for vitamins must be specific and must state the minimum quantity of each vitamin per ounce of food.

Average composition of Milk Samples

The average results of the 125 genuine samples of "Appeal to Cow", ordinary, homogenised and sterilised milk were:—

Fat	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.77%
Non-fatty Solids	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.59%

The average results of the 9 samples of Channel Islands Milk were:—

Fat	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.61%
Non-fatty Solids	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.90%

Extra samples following complaints by members of the public

Forty-five samples of a wide range of foods were submitted following complaints by members of the public.

Nineteen of these were reported as satisfactory or of very little consequence. For instance:—

A carton of yoghurt sold two days after the recommended "expiry date", but was in normal condition.

Ham Sandwich — with slight discolouration on the ham.

A sample of Camembert Cheese with a powerful odour; this was examined by an expert in cheeses, who declared it to be in prime condition.

Pickled Onions suspected of containing poisonous metals; they were satisfactory.

A tin of Creamed Sago Pudding, thought to be "curdled".

Three bottles of School Milk—perfectly satisfactory.

Tomatoes—there were a few green specks on the skin; the purchaser feared that these might be insecticide or some chemical. They were natural blemishes.

Tinned Ox Tongue, with slight discolouration. This was found to be of no significance.

Fried Fish—part of the batter was unusually dark in colour; this had been caused by overheating.

White Loaves: there were brown streaks in one sample: these were caused by small amounts of wholemeal dough mixed with the white dough. There was a black object in another loaf: this was simply a crumb of scorched bread.

A packet of Brazil nuts suspected of having been gnawed by rodents; there was no evidence of this.

In a jar of marmalade there was embedded a dark cylindrical object suspected of being a rodent dropping. This proved to be merely a bundle of orange fibres which would normally have been removed by sieving.

Serious irregularities

Food affected by mould. Two sliced white loaves were mouldy—almost every slice being affected.

There were three instances of fruit pies rendered unfit by mould.

One tin of Apricots and a tin of Bone & Vegetable Broth were found on opening to be mouldy and unfit for human consumption. It is unusual for tinned goods to be mouldy; there must have been some defect in the processing or some undetected leak in the cannisters.

A sample of fruited jelly was covered with a layer of yeast cells; another instance of faulty processing or sealing.

Foreign Bodies

A small bundle of cotton and synthetic fibres was found in a jar of lemon curd.

In a bottle of milk there was an object resembling a rodent dropping; it was in fact a grain of wheat.

A splinter of glass was discovered in a tin of salmon.

A mouldy fly was found in a bottle of soft drink.

A splinter of wood, over an inch long, was found in a bun; tests showed that it had been there before baking.

Whilst eating a Bilberry Pie, a consumer came across parts of a beetle. This was re-assembled from parts in the chewed mass and parts still in the unconsumed pie. Tests showed that the beetle had been cooked in the pie.

Yoghurt. Several samples were brought in, which had been kept too long, and had fermented and gone out of condition in the hot weather.

Meat with phenolic odour and taste. A large number of samples of meat from one shop were submitted over several days, to establish the cause of a peculiar “carbolic” taint. We decided that it was due to traces of phenolic substances. The trouble was traced to the cold store in which the meat was kept; a leaking manhole cover on a drain was admitting air containing traces of phenols. The proprietors went to a great deal of trouble to improve the premises and to eradicate the leak.

Corned Beef. Three tins of Corned Beef were submitted because the meat was discoloured and the insides of the tins were rusty. The discolourations, sometimes brown, sometimes green, were due to iron from the canister. In each case the corrosion had not perforated the tin, and the contents were sterile and would have been eatable if the discoloured surface layers had been removed. The usual explanation for this trouble is that the goods have been in stock for an abnormally long time, sometimes six or eight years.

Sugar. A bag of sugar, about half full, was brought to us because it tasted salty. Analysis proved that it contained 0.9% of salt (sodium chloride). The bottom of the bag was damp, and it may be that it had been stored in a damp place alongside a bag of salt; in this way a solution of salt could have percolated into the sugar.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

During the year 6 visits were paid to premises where boiling plants for waste food are installed. No contraventions were discovered and conditions were generally satisfactory. At the end of the year there were 5 licensed premises in the Borough a decrease of 2 during the year.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

32 samples were obtained during the year, all informal; of these 18 were of fertilisers and 14 of feeding stuffs.

4 samples of fertilisers were unsatisfactory, one was reported by the Analyst as not being to the prejudice of the purchaser. Of the other 3 cases the manufacturer was informed of the irregularity. 2 samples of feeding stuffs were unsatisfactory. One of these samples was reported as not being to the prejudice of the purchaser. In the second case the matter was referred to the vendor.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

The poisons sold by persons whose names are on the list of sellers consist mainly of ammonia, phenol disinfectants and insecticides. The traders concerned are grocers, hardware dealers, hairdressers and agricultural suppliers.

At the end of the year the number on the list was 185 and the number of sellers whose names are recorded in a poison book (Sec. 18 (2) (b)) was 2.

There were 146 visits to premises during the year.

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district.

WATER SUPPLY

W. M. JOLLANS, ESQ., M.A., M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E.

Waterworks Engineer and Manager

Water

The consumption of water over the whole Undertaking is shown as follows:—

For domestic purposes	39.15	gallons per head per day.
For trade purposes	21.33	" " " " "
Total	60.48	" " " " "

All water from impounding reservoirs is filtered and chlorinated prior to distribution, and a small quantity of lime is added to the filtrate to raise the pH of water to approximately 8.5.

The sources of supply and treatment plants are as follows:—

Sources	Treatment Plants
Blackmoorfoot Reservoir.	Blackmoorfoot North } Blackmoorfoot South }
Deerhill Reservoir	Deerhill.
Wessenden Old Reservoir	
Butterley Reservoir	Longwood
Blakeley Reservoir	Cowlersley
Longwood Reservoir	
Wessenden Head Reservoir	Scapegoat Hill
Deanhead Reservoir	Hill Top
Digley Reservoir	Holmbridge

Chemical examination of all water is normally carried out every quarter and the following Table shows the results obtained in P.P.M. from Blackmoorfoot North treated water. Other waters gave similar analyses.

	15.3.67	15.5.67	1.8.67	16.11.67
Free Chlorine	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.30
Total Chlorine	0.30	0.20	0.30	0.50
Reaction pH	7.6	8.2	8.9	8.8
Chlorine as Chloride	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
Nitrogen as Nitrate	0.056	0.750	0.325	Nil
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.025	0.003	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.034	Nil	Nil	Nil
Oxygen absorbed (4hrs. at 37°C)	1.00	0.51	0.25	1.58
Carbonate Hardness	12.0	10.0	8.0	10.0
Non-Carbonate Hardness	28.0	32.0	26.5	36.0
Total Hardness	40.0	42.0	34.5	46.0
Iron	0.45	0.36	Nil	0.33
Manganese	0.20	0.16	0.18	0.19
Aluminium	0.48	0.14	0.09	0.24
Lead	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Tests with water have shown that plumbo-solvency is negligible at pH values greater than 7.0.

Samples are taken from consumers' taps and filter stations in each area of supply weekly and submitted to bacteriological analysis.

Total Number of Bacteriological Samples	1178
Total Number of Raw Water Bacteriological Samples	325
Total Number of Treated Water Bacteriological Samples	853
Percentage of negative bacteriological samples (Treated Water)	94.10%
Presumptive B. Coli 1 per 100 ml. =	1.12%
Presumptive B. Coli 2 per 100 ml. =	2.42%
Presumptive B. Coli 3 per 100 ml. =	0.77%
Presumptive B. Coli over 3 per 100 ml. =	1.59%

Number of houses supplied	50,999
(within the Borough)	
Population supplied	129,985
(within the Borough)	
(a) Direct to House.. .. .	129,985
(b) By means of standpipe	Nil
Number of clean W.Cs. including trough closets	52,462
(within the Borough)	(estimated)
Number of House W.Cs. added during the year	924
(within the Borough)	
Number of Trade W.Cs. added during the year	154

PUBLIC CLEANSING

E. AUSTIN, ESQ., M.INST., P.C.

Director of Public Cleansing and Haulage

The pattern of domestic refuse collection was very similar to that of recent years, a continuing shortage of labour especially at the times when it is most needed, with the result that the frequency of collection in one or two areas has been somewhat erratic. Work Study has been in progress throughout the year with a view to balancing the work content of the different collecting rounds. When this is completed, and a new bonus scheme put into operation, it is expected that all areas will receive a regular weekly collection, except during abnormal weather conditions.

During the year, one of the most important measures affecting public cleansing ever to be enacted, received Royal Assent. This was the Civic Amenities Act, 1967, whereby in order to prevent dumping of refuse, a duty is imposed on local authorities to provide places where house refuse can be taken by persons resident in the area of the authority, free of charge. Before this Act became law, however, the department had already put into operation a scheme for the free collection of bulky items of household refuse. In this scheme where the refuse collectors come across articles which are too large to go into the normal collecting vehicle, a pre-paid postcard is left for the householder to complete and post to the department. Collection is made as soon as possible after receipt of the card, usually on Friday or Saturday mornings, but at the most within 7—14 days time.

Numerous refuse dumps have also been cleared and assistance given to the voluntary organisation "Youth on Call" in clearing others. All too often, however, refuse is again dumped on the site within a few days of clearance.

The Act also lays duties on the local authority in connection with the removal of abandoned vehicles. These duties do not come into effect until 1968. Under the Act, fines up to £100 for a first offence and £200 plus 3 months imprisonment for a second offence may be imposed on persons who abandon vehicles, either on any land in the open air or on a highway.

Disposal of refuse by tipping continued at Berry Brow, Bradley and Birchencliffe tips, and a new tip was commenced on the Reinwood Allotments site. When completed, this will provide an extension to the Royds Hall Playing Fields, but a number of allotments will still be retained on each side of the area.

As tipping space is rapidly being used up and no further sites are available within the Borough, alternative means of disposal are being investigated. These are direct incineration; transfer loading to possible sites outside the Borough and pulverisation prior to tipping or incineration or composting.

SEWERAGE

A. L. PERCY, ESQ., B.SC., M.I.C.E., M.I.STRUCT.E., M.I.MUN.E., A.M.T.P.I.
Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

Sewerage Extensions

Grimscar Valley Sewer (£225,036) was commenced on 2nd January, 1967. This scheme, besides providing for further development in the Birchencliffe area, will relieve widespread flooding in Birkby and will pick up sewage from houses and farms in the Burn Road - Grimscar Foot areas which at present drain via septic tanks to the Grimscar Dyke. The works were 77% complete in 1967.

Leeds Road Sewer Reconstruction (£69,918) was commenced on 1st May, 1967. This scheme will improve the drainage of an area of 1,000 acres, including most of Bradley, Deighton and Sheepridge, relieve flooding in the Parkway sector of Leeds Road, and increase the sewage pumping capacity for the peripheral area of Bradley bordering the River Calder (scheme 49% completed at close of year).

Lower Quarry Road Sewer and Sewage Pumping Station (£3,300) installed in June/August, 1967. This scheme enabled some dozen low lying properties in Lower Quarry Road and Westwood Street, to be removed from tub-closet and septic tank and put onto main drainage sanitation.

Lamb Hall Road Sewer (£25,400) which was exceptionally delayed over two winters was finally completed in June, 1967.

Defective drainage cases dealt with 23.

WASTE WATER TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

J. BLACKBURN, ESQ., B.SC.(HONS.), A.R.I.C., M.INST.W.P.C.
Director, Department of Water Pollution Control.

During the year ended 31st December, 1967, the following amounts of domestic waste water, trade effluent, infiltration and storm water were received from the area of the County Borough at the inlet to the Deighton Works for treatment:—

Domestic and Textile sewer ..	5,800,487,000 gallons
Chemical Trade sewer ..	1,757,012,500 gallons
	<hr/>
	7,557,499,500 gallons

The amounts of sludge and solid matter arrested at the purification works during the year were as follows:—

	Tons
Catch Pit	1,137
Detritus Tanks	20,221
Main Sedimentation Tanks	40,063
Chemical Sedimentation Tanks	64,644
Humus Tanks	23,007
	<hr/>
TOTAL	149,072

The pressure filtration plants at the Deighton and Bradley Works have produced the following amounts of Press Cake:—

Works	Source of Cake	Presses Made	Tons of Cake
Deighton	Domestic and Textile Sludge	1,168	4,815
Bradley	Chemical Trade Waste Sludge	2,610	10,440
Bradley	Biological Sludge	685	2,740

During the year 284 tons of recovered grease and 2,618 tons of processed fertiliser have been produced.

The percolating beds at the Cooper Bridge Works were demolished during the year, after 60 years of use, and the reconstruction work was started to replace them.

INDEX

A.

Abattoir, Public	118, 119
Accidents	19, 20, 21, 94
Adult Training Centre	62, 67
Air Raid Shelters	107
Alcoholism Clinic	55
Ambulance Service	49, 50, 51, 52
Analgesia	36
Analyst, Public	123, 124, 125
Animal Boarding Act	108
Animals—Diseases of	130
Ante Natal Care	36
Ante Natal Clinics	22, 36
Area Comparability Factors	14,
Area of County Borough	12
Atmospheric Pollution	96, 97, 98, 99, 100

B.

Bacteriological Examinations	82, 83, 108, 109
Births and Birth Rate	12, 13, 14
Bronchitis	16, 18
Brook House	65, 67, 75
Bryanwood	28, 57
Bug Infested Houses	101
Bye-Laws and Regulations	87, 88

C.

Cambridge Road Baths	109
Cancer	15, 16, 18
Carcases, Inspection of	118, 119
Care and Aftercare	53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59
Care of Mothers and Young Children	25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34
Cervical Cytology Clinic	23
Chest Clinic	78
Child Welfare	25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34
Child Welfare Clinic	29
Children, Neglected	56
Chiropody	54
Cinemas	108
Clean Air Act	96, 97, 98, 99, 100
Clearance Areas	105, 106
Cleansing, Public	132
Clinics	22, 23, 27, 29, 54, 55, 81, 82
Coin Operated Dry Cleaning	91
Committees	2, 3
Common Lodging Houses	89
Complaint of Tainted Meat	121
Condemned Meat	118, 119
Convalescent Treatment	56
Conveniences, Public Sanitary	107, 108
Co-ordinating Committee	56
Cremations	17

D.

Day Centre, Mental Defectives	65, 67, 75
Day Nurseries	31, 75
Deaths and Death Rate	12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20
Dental Service	23, 32, 33
Diabetics	39
Diphtheria, Immunisation	46, 47

Dirty Houses	76
Dirty Persons	76
District Midwifery Service	35, 36
Diseases of Animals	130
Disinfections	76
Disinfestation	76
Domestic Help	69, 70, 71
Drainage and Sewerage	133
Dysentery	74, 77
E.	
Education, Health	58
Environmental Hygiene	86-133
Encephalitis	77
Erysipelas	77
Eye Clinic	22
F.	
Factories Act	92, 93
Family Planning	23
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	130
Fieldhead Hostel	63, 67
Flushing of Drains	87
Food, Condemned	118, 119, 120
Food and Drugs Act	114-129
Food Hawkers	117
Food Hygiene	115, 116
Food Inspection	114-129
Food Poisoning	77
Food Premises	114, 115, 116
Foods, Welfare	34
Foreign Bodies in Food	126
G.	
Grants, Voluntary Organisations	28
H.	
Hairdressers	90
Hawkers of Food	117
Health Education	58
Health Visiting	37, 38, 39
Hearing Clinic	29
Heart Diseases	15, 16, 18
Home Help Service	69, 70, 71
Home Help Service—Maternity Patients	70, 71
Home Help Service—T.B. Patients	70, 71
Home Nursing	41, 42, 43
Home Visitor's Report	75, 76
Hospitals	64, 77
Hostel, Fieldhead	63, 67
Houses, Dirty	74, 101
Houses, Inhabited	12
Houses, Let-in-Lodgings	89
Housing	101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106
Huddersfield Mission	28, 57
Huddersfield Moral Welfare Association	28, 57
I.	
Ice Cream	114
Illegitimacy	12, 14
Immigrant Children	16, 17, 28
Immunisation Clinics	22, 45, 46, 47, 48
Immunisation, Diphtheria	46, 47
Immunisation, Poliomyelitis	46, 48
Immunisation, Whooping Cough	46, 47
Incontinence Pads	59

Infant Mortality	..	..	..	..	12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 26, 27, 28
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82
J.					
Junior Training Centre	..	..	..	..	62, 65, 66
K.					
Kitchens, School	..	..	..	..	117
Knackers Yard	..	..	..	..	119
L.					
Laboratory	..	..	..	..	82, 83
Laundry Service	..	..	..	..	70
Lavatories, Public	..	..	..	..	107, 108
Legal Proceedings	..	..	..	..	122, 123, 124, 125, 126
Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963	..	..	..	..	130
Local Land Charges	..	..	..	..	87
Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	89
Lung Cancer	..	..	..	..	15, 16, 18
M.					
Malaria	..	..	..	..	77
Massage and Special Treatment	..	..	..	..	90
Mass Radiography	..	..	..	..	78
Maternal Mortality	..	..	..	..	12, 14
Meat Inspection	..	..	..	..	118, 119
Measles	..	..	..	..	74, 77
Medical Examinations—Staff of Corporation	..	..	..	..	59
Medical Officer of Health's Letter	..	..	..	..	7, 8, 9
Meningococcal Infection	..	..	..	..	77
Mental Health Service	..	..	..	..	61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67
Merchandise Marks Act 1926	..	..	..	..	117
Midwifery	..	..	..	..	35, 36
Milk and Dairies Regulations	..	..	..	..	111, 112, 113
Milk Supply	..	..	..	..	111, 112, 113
N.					
Neglected Children	..	..	..	..	56
Neo-Natal Mortality	..	..	..	..	12, 14
Nervous System—Vascular Lesions	..	..	..	..	15, 16, 18
New Street School Swimming Baths	..	..	..	..	109
Nightdresses (Safety) Regulations 1967	..	..	..	..	110
Noise Nuisances	..	..	..	..	90
Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948	..	..	..	..	56
Nurseries, Day	..	..	..	..	31, 75
Nursing, Home	..	..	..	..	41, 42, 43
Nursing Homes	..	..	..	..	57
O.					
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	90
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963	..	..	..	..	94, 95
Orthopaedic Clinic	..	..	..	..	23
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	103
P.					
Para-Typhoid	..	..	..	..	74, 77
Perinatal Mortality Rate	..	..	..	..	12, 14
Personal Health Services	..	..	..	..	25–34
Pet Animals Act	..	..	..	..	110
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	..	..	..	..	130
Physiotherapy	..	..	..	..	23
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	77
Poliomyelitis Vaccination	..	..	..	..	46, 48
Population	..	..	..	..	12, 13
Premature Births	..	..	..	..	16, 26, 27
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	..	..	..	..	106, 107
Prevention of Illness—Care and After Care	..	..	..	..	53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59
Psychiatric Club	..	..	..	..	62
Public Abattoir	..	..	..	..	118, 119
Public Analyst	..	..	..	..	127, 128, 129

Public Cleansing	132
Public Sanitary Conveniences	107, 108
Publicity and Health Education	58
Puerperal Pyrexia	77
R.	
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act.. .. .	106
Ramsden Street Baths	109
Rateable Value.. .. .	12
Rats and Mice Destruction	106, 107
Recuperative Holidays	56
Refuse, Collection and Disposal	132
Refuse Tips	90
Relaxation Classes	22, 36
Respiratory Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	15, 18, 19
Riding Establishments Act	110
S.	
St. Katherine's Hostel.. .. .	28, 57
Salendine Nook Schools' Bath	109
Salmonella Infection	76
Salvaging of Fire Damaged Foods	120
Sanitary Conveniences—Public	107, 108
Scarleigh Training Centre	62, 65, 66
Scarlet Fever	74, 75, 77
Schools	111
School Kitchens	117
School Meals Service	75
Sewerage	133
Sewerage and Drainage	133
Sewage Treatment and Disposal	133
Shelters, Air Raid	107
Slaughtering	118, 119
Slum Clearance.. .. .	105, 106
Smallpox, Vaccination	47
Smoke Abatement	96, 97, 98, 99, 100
Smoke Control Areas	96, 97, 98, 99, 100
Smoke Observations	98
Special Clinics	23
Staff	3, 4, 5, 6, 30, 42
Stillbirths and Stillbirth Rate	12, 14
Swimming Baths, Schools	109
T.	
Thornhill Nursing Home	57
Three Year Old Examinations	27, 30
Tips	90
Training Centres	64, 65, 66, 67
Training School—Midwifery	36
Tuberculosis	18, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82
Typhoid Fever	74, 77
U.	
Ultra Violet Ray Clinic	23
Unmarried Mothers	28
V.	
Vaccination and Immunisation	45, 46, 47, 48
Vaccination, Poliomyelitis	46, 48
Vaccination, Smallpox.. .. .	47
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	15, 16, 18
Venereal Diseases	81, 82
Visiting, Health	37, 38, 39
Vital Statistics	11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21
W.	
Water Supply	108, 109, 131, 132
Welfare Foods	34
Whooping Cough	77
Whooping Cough Immunisation	46

